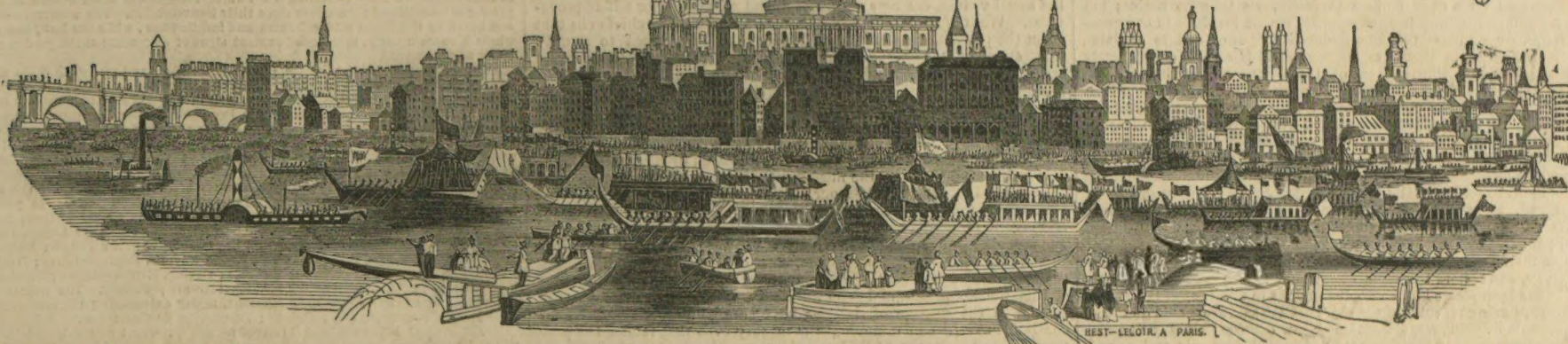


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## DAY OF GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

SERMON preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Dr. BLOOMFIELD, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday last, the day appointed to be observed in all Churches throughout the United Kingdom as one of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, on the cessation of the Cholera Pestilence:—

The Service having been read by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, and the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Coward,

The Lord Bishop of LONDON ascended the pulpit, taking his text from the 107th Psalm, 8th verse:—"Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."—Nothing is more remarkable in these divine songs, from one of which these words are taken, than the Royal Psalmist's frequent and emphatic acknowledgment of the Providence of God, in searching and controlling the affairs of men, and shaping their counsels for the fulfilment of his own wise and beneficent purposes. In prosperity and adversity, crowned with victory or crushed and oppressed by enemies—in the heyday of his youth and strength, or in the fading twilight of declining age, his constant theme is the overruling power of God, and his goodness to man. But it is more especially when he prays for deliverance from evil, that he gives vent to his feelings of devout gratitude and thankfulness; unlike the generality of mankind, who are driven to ask his mercy, and implore his protection, in the hour of sickness and sorrow, but who see not God in the brightness of happy days—who recognise the hand that smites, but not that which heals and calms. This peculiarity of the Psalms is the highest proof of their Divine origin, and distinguishes them from all the false religion and all the hollow philosophy of the heathen world, which, if it holds out a few uncertain joys, for the most part refers to chance all the events of this life, and makes its deities wayward masters of man's destinies, or dwelling in serene repose undisturbed by any thought or consideration of human weal or woe. A sense of one supreme good was the great truth embodied in the religion which God gave to his chosen people, and is the characteristic of all the faithful servants of his Word. However imperfect the character of David was in

some important features, he was in heart a religious man; his good actions were done in the eye of God, and in the hope of pleasing Him. His sins were deeply and bitterly lamented, as involuntary offences against Him to whom he had devoted his life. To Him he referred all the good of his strangely chequered life; and whether in the depths of woe or the pinnacle of happiness, his language was the praise of God. But in this respect David was far from being the type of the people he had been called upon to govern. Of the two sins of ingratitude and disobedience, for which they were proverbial, the most conspicuous was ingratitude, and it is still the prevailing sin among those who call themselves the Lord's people. Too many, who perhaps are clear from the guilt of gross disobedience, are scarcely less culpable of the sin of unthankfulness—not that breaking out into open rebellion which marks the hardened sinner, but that careless, thankless state of heart, which, in the midst of abundance and comforts of every kind, utterly forgets the source from whence all good proceeds. This state of mind is highly offensive to God, and highly dangerous. Let us take into consideration what sort of persons they are, who, if the Psalms are true, will be turned into hell: not the wicked only—not the open, daring, notorious sinner, but all those that forget their God. And how can forgetfulness of God be more unreasonably or more inexcusably shown, than by forgetting to acknowledge the goodness of Him who is the Father of good and of "every perfect gift?" It is wonderful to what an extent this duty is neglected by men, without their seeming to think that they are irreligious; as if ingratitude to God was not an evidence of the absence of all sense of religion. Throughout the course of human affairs, men are too much disposed to look no higher than the agents employed to bring them to pass. They see these agents as employed by man, and they look no farther—forgetting the unseen hand that moves and regulates and adjusts the whole machine. Again, the very abundance of God's mercies is another cause of unthankfulness. The rightly-disposed mind will find a subject of thankfulness in every good gift of God's providence; but this is not the case with all. Numberless and varied are God's mercies, in their power and their goodness; and, surrounded as we are by them on all sides, it requires some unusual event to direct attention to them. The same supreme and all-powerful Being that guides the earthquake, sways the storm and divides the solid rock—brings round

the seasons in unvarying order, makes the sun to shine, and the moon to give light. These are the occurrences of every day and year, and as such are habitually overlooked; and it is only the convulsions of the elements that really rouse us from our indifference, and force us to acknowledge the power and the majesty of Him who "maketh the clouds his chariot, and rideth upon the wings of the wind." So true it is, also, in the Church's history, that, while it is regularly ordered, we scarcely know the true value of the privileges we enjoy as members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. We are not as thankful as we should be that we are Christians at all—that we belong to the Reformed Church, where the pure and undefiled word is set forth as the foundation of our faith—where the Scriptures are read to all, and the offices of our common worship understood by the people. And yet surely every one of us will say, "I might have been born in a heathen land: God be praised I am a Christian! I might have lived where the clear light of the Gospel is darkened by error, and its purity corrupted by superstition. God be thanked I have been born and educated in a knowledge of the pure Reformed religion!" But for the most part it is only when persecution raises its head, that we become sensible of our privileges, and of God's mercy in permitting us to enjoy them without molestation. So it is in the ordinary occurrences and events of this life. Although the watchfulness and care of our heavenly Father directs and guides the daily incidents of our lives, although He accomplisheth our rising up and our lying down and every action, it is only in the presence of sickness and sorrow that we have a clear satisfactory view of Providence as the dispenser of good and evil, and that we are brought to its practical acknowledgment in prayer. So it is with regard to the judgments of God, whether they regard man individually, or those more extended series of events that affect the well-being of nations. During the silent peaceable march of civilization, we are apt to refer all to the sagacity and prudence of human calculations; but when suddenly revolution bursts upon the institutions of society and shakes them to their base, or when nations are desolated by the scourge of war, or famine, or wide-wasting pestilence, then, at least, so many as believe that there is a God betake themselves to that mighty Ruler who commands the winds and waves, who holds the fortunes of mankind in the balance, and who makes the mildew or the plague the instruments of his mercy or



RETURN OF CAPT. SIR JAMES ROSS' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—THE "ENTERPRISE" AND "INVESTIGATOR."—(SEE PAGE 329.)



his anger. I do not mean to say that persons who have any religion at all deny the providence of God, because that would be in terms to deny his existence, but that they are living in practical forgetfulness of his mercies until some signal interruption of the ordinary course of events forces it upon their attention. Every prayer we offer, and every act of good we do, is an acknowledgment of his providence. But men are not generally under the influence of this abiding truth. When worldliness is wrung out of the heart by suffering, our natural impulse is to acknowledge God's providence. Of the gifts showered upon us in endless profusion, we take no notice; but when a common calamity besets us—when we are involved in one general disaster, we are ready to acknowledge God's power, and to exclaim, "When He slew them, then they acknowledged Him." We have lately had many striking illustrations of these truths. It has pleased Almighty God to visit us a second time with a fearful disease, which has traversed nearly the entire circle of the habitable globe—inscrutable in its origin, indefinable in its objects, and frequently so rapid in its progress, that the only symptom of its approach is death—baffling human science and deriding human skill—sweeping away entire families, desolating whole neighbourhoods, and forcing even the thoughtless and the presumptuous to recognise the hand of God. And we did recognise it, not, indeed, as a nation, so solemnly as we should have done, but yet as a Christian people; and as members of the true Church, we did patiently and devoutly acknowledge that the chastisement was not more than we deserved, and humbly implored of Him to withhold the scourge, and restore the voice of joy and health to our dwellings. And He has been pleased to restore it; and, as in the case of the people of Nineveh, having repented of the evil that He said He would do them, He did not do it. But was it because he saw our works, that he turned from us his wrath—was it because we had turned from our evil ways? Let every one look to himself, and ask his own conscience for the answer. That the voice of God was heard—that it did awaken in the people of this country not merely the sudden emotions of fear and the awful apprehensions of God's anger, but a reliance upon his goodness and mercy, I trust there is no doubt. The unusual solemnity with which the day of humiliation and intercession was observed—the voluntary abandonment of all worldly business—the crowds of worshippers that thronged our churches, and the abundant alms given—all these indicated, if not a general admission of sinfulness, yet a general knowledge of God's goodness and providence to the world. Whether it is likely to produce permanent improvement, is known only to Him who guideth the hearts and the understandings of men. Let us hope and pray that it may be deep and lasting. It is a question individually presented to every one among us for ever, and we should take notice of it at our peril. Let us not forget that it is our own thoughts, our own feelings, and our own actions, that constitute drop by drop the mass of virtue or wickedness, of vice or goodness, that stamps the character of a God-fearing or a godless people. And was there of these before me—was there a single person whose heart was so careless or so hardened that when he heard the stroke of the Destroying Angel at a distance, or was awakened by the midnight cry in his own dwelling, who was not ready to exclaim, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh!" and who did not in his heart prepare to go out and meet him? Was there any misgiving of the fitness of the man at once to enter into the presence of his Judge? And were there not many (we have there were very many) who followed out those thoughts into holy resolves, or, at least, into wishes of amendment, and a desire that their death, when it arrived, should be as the death of the righteous? And where are those thoughts and solemn resolutions now? Are you seeking to embody them in the realities of a Christian life? Have they melted away in the shadow of some dark, mysterious dream, to be replaced by the dreams of ambition or the temptations and delusions of this world? Have your thoughts been fixed upon the things of eternity, since God spoke to you in such impressive language—have your Sabbaths been more devoutly observed, your secret oratories visited, your place in the church filled, and your acknowledgments rendered at the table of the Lord, and do the blessings of the poor bear testimony to the vows you made when under the apprehension of impending calamity? If we were constrained only a few brief months ago to consider our ways and to turn back to the Lord, under the impression that we were helpless perishing sinners, what renewed ground of hope have we now? Has the Almighty no other means of wrath, no other instrument of chastisement than fell disease? The sword which was imagined to be sheathed may still be suspended by a hair over our heads, ready to fall when the fulness of the appointed times shall come. That we have hitherto been spared when others were smitten, is solely owing to the forbearance and mercy of God, and not to any merits of ours. Therefore, the more reason is there for increased vigilance and care: the mysterious messenger of Divine displeasure has more arrows in his quiver; the pestilence that walks at noonday, the mildew that withers up the produce of the earth, are not the only instruments of God's wrath upon rebellious and gainsaying nations. The madness of the people or of their rulers may be at once the cause and the instrument of God's wrath. If the mercies of the Lord do not incline our hearts to repentance, and thankfulness, and peace, we may expect to be harassed by his wrath; and rather than live so undefended and unsupported by his care, it were well for us to be subjected to the sharpest discipline He imposes, to force us back to our allegiance and to teach us to bear his yoke. But let it be ours to seek for higher and holier motives—let us cherish the principle of love, which in perfectness "casteth out fear," not merely by considering our signal deliverance from present danger, but that infinitely more glorious deliverance wrought by his blessed Son, and those privileges and promises of heavenly citizenship which afford us the means of grace and the hope of glory. This is at all times our duty; but at the present moment it is peculiarly fitting that we should employ our thoughts in the consideration of His special mercies, and that we should acknowledge the goodness and the mercy of God. I say special mercies; for it is not for one instance only of Divine goodness towards us as a nation that our prayers should ascend, but for many and signal mercies vouchsafed to us. Our deliverance from a fatal malady, by which many thousands of souls have been cut off in this city, is the prominent cause of thankfulness; but, as a nation, we have still deeper and wider ground of thanksgiving to God in the events of the last two years. During a season of universal tumult and alarm, we have been permitted to enjoy comparative security and peace. Over the whole continent of Europe the distress of the nations was sore, and there was much perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing with fear in looking upon those things that were coming upon the earth: ancient thrones hurled to the ground, and tottering; churches fading into a sceptical faith, and broken into incoherent fragments; the lessons of practical wisdom and the maxims of philosophy alike disregarded by the abettors of anarchy and misrule; and men "sowing in the wind, and reaping in the whirlwind." While these things were passing, we were permitted to enjoy the quiet of our habitations; our time-honoured institutions were upheld and strengthened, the truth of God was maintained, and the atmosphere scarcely darkened by a passing cloud, while the storm of hailstone and fire burst over other nations. And we are able now to say, not with presumptuous self-commendation, but in the language of thankfulness and acknowledgment, "The Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge." And seriously does it become us to be strenuous in our exertions to diffuse among the people throughout the land a larger knowledge of those principles which have yet been our chief preservative from the calamities that have desolated other nations. I trust that will be the surest antidote to the poison of infidelity, disloyalty, and anarchy, and to that which is the most fallacious in appearance—the theory which, while it repeats the name of Socialism, goes to destroy everything that is dear to us. For our exemption from those evils let us endeavour to show our thankfulness, by supplying the people with increased means of education and public worship. Another topic of thankfulness is the plentiful return with which it has pleased God to bless the labours of the husbandman. Surely, we have too recently seen, in the sister kingdom, the horrors of famine and the miseries attendant upon a failure of corn and a scarcity of bread, to appreciate the goodness of God in giving us an abundant harvest. Hear the Psalmist:—"O Lord, thou visitest the earth, and wastest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn when thou hast, so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly: thou sett'st the furrows thereof: thou makest it soft with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness." The most suitable, and, I believe, the most acceptable mode of acknowledging the goodness of God in withdrawing the scourge of pesti-

lence, and preserving to us the kindly fruits of the earth, will be by a larger measure of charitable consideration for the physical evils that affect our poorer brethren—by an endeavour to remove or diminish them; for until this has been done, we can effect but little for their religious or moral improvement. We are bound to do this, not only from a Christian regard for our poorer brethren, but as desirous of promoting the well-being of the country. No time should be lost in doing away with a state of things which is degrading to them—which not only invites, but aggravates the approach and malignity of disease; which weakens the social virtues, destroys self-respect, and all motive for self-improvement. Want of decent, cleanly habitations is one of the chief evils that affect the poor. Steps should long ago have been taken to remedy this state of things. At present, neatness, order, and comfort are unknown in their miserable, over-crowded dwellings; modesty is impracticable, delicacy of feeling destroyed, and coarseness of language and manners prevails, and prepare the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. None of the comforts of home are there—none of its softening, purifying influences; and can we wonder if from such sinks of immorality, if spared by disease, the scandals and pests of society, the mendicant, the drunkard, and the thief are produced? It is not less our duty than our care, that we should place within their reach the means of living cleanly, quiet, and observant of domestic propriety, having each their own home for their own family, and enjoying, if not much of the comforts of life, at least that which none should be denied—pure air and water, so necessary to the continuance of their health and strength. Those persons who have a competence of this world's means, and who have been exempt, by the goodness of God, from the scourge of sickness, have surely an especial motive for charitable exertion in removing the mighty evils that render the poor most liable to attacks of epidemic sickness; every one may do something in his own parish or neighbourhood, and much may be done by the united efforts of associated Christians. I need hardly urge upon you the happy results that have attended every exertion that has been made to better the condition of the working classes, namely, the knitting together the different orders of society, now too widely separated, in the bonds of Christian brotherhood. This will be the most substantial way of shewing our thankfulness for the great mercy vouchsafed to us, and will be the sacrifice with which God is well pleased—the offering of ourselves, souls and bodies—the doing good to others for the sake of Him who has done all for us. Yes, my brethren, let us no longer despise the miseries and long-suffering of our poorer brethren. God in his goodness gives us time and calls us to repentance. Let us, then, in all holy conversation and godliness, look to his coming; being diligent in our calling, that in the end we may be found without spot or stain—by carefulness, and self-denial, and active charity, and in a manner which may enable us to fulfil as we ought the solemn duties of religion. Let us seek in all things his glory and the good of our brethren, and be an example and a blessing to the community in which we live, promoting the stability of our institutions, and laying up in store for ourselves a good foundation for the time to come, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, three persons in one God, be ascribed, as is most due, all might and majesty and dominion and thanksgiving, now and for ever, Amen.

The Right Rev. Prelate's discourse was delivered with much feeling and emphasis, and was listened to with profound attention by a very crowded and highly respectable congregation. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Nicol and several of the city functionaries were present in their state robes, as well as several members of their families. A collection was made after the service.

In the evening, Archdeacon HALE preached from the following text:—3 Proverbs, 11, 12. My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction: For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

In Westminster Abbey the sermon was delivered by Dr. Buckland. His text was 2 Kings, chap. 5, v. 13. And his servants came near and spake unto him, and said: My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou have done it? How much rather then when he saith to thee, Wash and be clean.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A., the vicar, preached from the following text:—St. John, chap. v. verse 25. Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live. For, as the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given the Son to have life in himself.

#### THE QUEEN'S LETTER ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

HER Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to issue the following Royal letter, on learning that the funds of the above society (including the special fund for the mining and manufacturing districts) are now, and have been for some months, entirely exhausted.

"VICTORIA R.—Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well. Whereas the president and governors of the Incorporated National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in England and Wales, have, by their petition, humbly represented unto us that the president and governors of the society have now, during a period of thirty-eight years, zealously and perseveringly laboured to carry into effect the great work for which the society was incorporated, and that they have now expended the whole of the funds which, either through the munificence of the Sovereign or the liberality of the public, have been placed at their disposal for the purpose of extending and improving education among the poorer classes; that the produce of the collections made under the authority of the Royal letters, which for some time past have been triennially granted on their petition, has been mainly expended in building schoolrooms and teachers' residences, permanently secured for the education of the children of the poor, and in the organisation and improvement of those already erected; that the general principles upon which the society has conducted its operations have received the sanction of the legislature, as well as the approbation of our subjects at large; that the plan which the society has pursued, since its foundation in 1811, of encouraging local voluntary efforts, by granting moderate sums of money to aid in the erection of schools and teachers' houses, has been adopted by our Government in distributing the grant voted away by Parliament, in furtherance of national education; and that, with respect to the approval and co-operation of the people in general, it will be sufficient to observe that the number of children attending schools in immediate connexion and correspondence with the society amounted, in the year 1813, to 40,484, in 1833 to 400,830, in the year 1837 to 597,911, and in the year 1847, when the last return was made, to 816,874, and has since proportionately increased; while the whole number of children in attendance at church schools is estimated at above a million and a half; that the training institutions maintained by the society have, during the last five years, sent out 1042 trained teachers (553 masters and 489 mistresses) into schools in various parts of the country: that during the last five years the society have expended in aid of building, enlarging, or otherwise improving school-rooms and teachers' residences, £139,197 11s., in 1940 cases of application; thereby affording accommodation for 265,542 children at a total outlay of £767,980; that the great progress which has been made in extending education amongst the poor, renders more desirable than ever the adoption of effective measures for its improvement, and that for this purpose the society will continue to maintain its central schools for boys, girls, and infants, and will afford support to its various establishments for instructing and training young persons of either sex, as well as adults, to be teachers, and will give aid towards the expense of inspecting, organising, and remodeling schools, so that the most improved methods of teaching may be speedily and effectually spread throughout the country; that, as well from the rapid increase of the population of this kingdom, as from the numerous applications continually made to the society, both for aid towards erecting school-rooms, and for the services of duly-qualified teachers, it is evident that liberal contributions to the society will be required, in order to meet the demands for a assistance constantly made upon its resources, the increase of which demand is one of the many proofs of the general feeling which exists throughout the country, strengthened by late events in other nations, that it is only by providing a sound religious education for the growing masses of the population that the social and religious institutions of these kingdoms can be preserved: We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to undertakings which tend so much to the promotion of piety and our holy religion, direct that these our letters be directed to the several suffragan bishops within your diocese, &c., so that the minister in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, &c., the results to be paid over to the treasurer for the time being of the said society, &c. "Given at our Court, &c.

"To the most Rev. Father in God, &c., the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan."

**COLLECTIONS ON THE THANKSGIVING DAY.**—The Bishop of London has issued a circular to the clergy of the metropolis, in which his Lordship recommends that the alms collected on Thursday in the various churches of the metropolis should be applied to the promotion of some well-considered plan for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes. "I would not be understood," says his Lordship, "to prescribe the channel through which the collections should be so applied; but I would suggest that where the funds so raised are not sufficient for carrying out a local scheme for that purpose, they may be safely entrusted to 'The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes,' without fear of misapplication or waste."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

The President of the Republic has made a bold bid for popularity. He has, of his own accord, granted an amnesty to the June insurgents confined at Belle Isle. There were in all 1210 prisoners; but 500 of these have not had the amnesty extended to them, because, as explained by M. F. Barrot, when communicating the fact to the Assembly, on Monday, their previous bad character did not justify their pardon, or render it safe to throw them once more upon society, as they had either been convicted on former occasions of other crimes, or had greatly misconducted themselves since their incarceration. The announcement was heard by the Right with calmness and indifference, while the Left, and the whole Mountain party, manifested evident signs of discontent at the pardon not being unconditional.

The ceremony of the distribution of the decorations and medals to those who have been pronounced by the Central Jury as the most deserving of the national manufacturers, took place on Sunday morning in the *salon* of the Palais de Justice. The distribution was made by the President of the Republic in person, who previously attended in state at mass, in the chapel of Sainte Chapelle. On this occasion fifty-two of the exhibitors were decorated with the Legion of Honour, and 1618 medals were distributed, of which 182 were in gold, 540 in silver, and 896 in bronze.

On Tuesday the State trials at Versailles were brought to a close. Of the accused, seventeen persons were sentenced to transportation, three to five years' imprisonment, and the remaining eleven acquitted. The names of those sentenced to transportation are—Chirpurn, André, Dufelix, Napoleon Lebon, Langlois, Paya; Commissaire, Sergeant, and Representative of the People; Maigne, Representative; Pilhes, Representative; Fargin Fuyolle, Representative; Daniel Lamazière; Boch, Representative; Vautier; Deville, Representative; Gambon, Representative; Guinard, Colonel, National Guard; Schmit. The names of those sentenced to five years' imprisonment, under extenuating circumstances, are—Suchet, Representative; Mombé; Framboulet de Chalandar.

Mr. William C. Rives has been received by the President of the Republic, to whom he presented letters from his Government, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

M. de Falloux has left Angers, with his family, for Nice, where he proposes passing the greater part of the winter.

A duel lately took place at Montpellier between M. Felix Dupin, editor of the *Indépendant*, a Red Republican journal, and M. Marcel, editor of the *Echo du Midi*. The former was wounded in the breast, but not mortally, and the affair terminated.

The differences between France and Morocco are said to have been amicably arranged.

##### BELGIUM.

The Belgium Chambers were opened on the 13th inst. by the King in person, with a speech from the throne, in which his Majesty stated that the country presented a very favourable aspect; that its tranquillity was a proof of its excellent spirit and of the existence of good institutions; that it possessed the confidence and sympathy of foreign nations; and that the harvest this year was a very abundant one, rendering provisions cheap, and at the same time increasing the exports of agricultural produce. The King then proceeded to declare that public attention was greatly directed to the progress of agriculture; that the efforts of his Government, public bodies, and private individuals, in that respect cannot fail to produce beneficial results; that the progress of manufactures was, on the whole, satisfactory, the exports to distant markets gradually increasing; that the sufferings of the population of Flanders were mitigated; that the late exhibition of manufactures at Ghent was a proof of the skill and energy of the inhabitants of those provinces; that the new postal system had hitherto worked well, and that other postal conventions were on the point of being concluded. His Majesty then announced bills for the improvement of the system of public education at the expense of the State; for the amendment of the penal code; for the abolition of the punishment of branding on the body; for the total abrogation, after the 1st of January next, of the contract between the Government and the great banking establishment, the Société Générale; for the further organisation of savings-banks and country banks of credit (without mortgage); for the revision of the mortgage system; and for the creation of establishments for providing funds for aged operatives. The King next spoke in high terms of the army, the civic guard, as well as of the cordial reception he lately met with in the provinces, and concluded by proclaiming the existence of an intimate union between the country and the Government, and of perfect harmony between all the powers of the State. He requested, on the part of his Government, the loyal aid of the Chambers.

A strike which has taken place amongst the factory operatives at Ghent for higher wages and a diminution in the hours of labour, is spreading no slight alarm in that large city. The master manufacturers have declared that the small rise in the price of their articles is merely one to meet the increased price of the raw material, and that their mills must stop if higher wages were to be given. They have, however, agreed to limit the hours of labour to twelve hours per day, on condition that the operatives work on Mondays for twelve hours; the latter, however, refuse to work on Mondays longer than till 3 p.m. The most inflammatory circulars are distributed amongst the working-classes, and much exasperation prevails. Many arrests have been made.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

There is not a particle of interest in the accounts from the Peninsula. From Rome we learn that on the 4th the three deputations which had gone to the Pope at Portici, to beg his Holiness to return to the "Eternal City," had come back and reported that they had been most graciously received by Pío Nono, who gave a promise of his speedy return without fixing any precise period. The constitution of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is shortly to be published. The provinces of Lombardy and Venice are each to have a separate Consulta; and a common Parliament is to be established for the whole kingdom, which would, moreover, send deputies to the general Parliament of the empire.

##### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Ruthless revenge still marks the triumph of the Austrians over the Magyars. From Vienna, under date of the 8th, letters state that no less than fifteen of the Hungarian prisoners, at Arad, have been sentenced to death, and that the executions were to take place in the course of the present week. General Haynau had likewise informed the Jews of Pesth that unless a contribution of 200,000 florins (about £18,000) were paid within twenty-four hours, he would adopt violent means to insure obedience to his commands. The chief reason why the Jews of Pesth have not yet paid the contribution, is because they are utterly impoverished, and unable to raise so large a sum.

##### TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 29th ult., state that Russia has consented to settle the affair of the Hungarian refugees, agreeably to the pleasure of the Porte, on condition that Turkey resigns its claims to the Danubian principalities in favour of Russia. This requires confirmation.

##### UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 31st ult. were received on Tuesday, but they contain no news of interest.

There were rumours afloat respecting probable changes in the Cabinet, but nothing of the kind is likely to occur on this side the meeting of Congress. The Nicaragua question will probably be a prominent topic of discussion early in the session. There were various statements in the public papers on the subject, but they were of a contradictory character.

The hostile Indians of Florida had given up three of their tribe who were guilty of murdering whites, and thus put an end to any chance of another Florida Indian war.

The foundation-stone of a new cotton manufactory was laid at Mobile on the 18th ult., amid great rejoicings. The southern manufactures increase rapidly.

A melancholy event had occurred among the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, involving the death of Frederick, son of Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart. A Boston paper gives the following account of it:—"Though strongly urged to the contrary, Mr. Strickland left Crawford's Notch House to ascend Mount Washington, in company with a friend and the guide. Upon reaching Mount Pleasant and finding snow, the other gentleman and the guide returned, taking Strickland's horse, who, in spite of their entreaties, resolved to pursue the journey on foot, and come down the bridge path and stop at Fabyan's Mount Washington House, whither his baggage had been sent. The next morning Crawford went over to Fabyan's, and finding the stranger had not been there they started in pursuit of him. They found his track and followed it till night, but only picked up a portion of his clothes. The next day he was found dead. It seems he had lost the track, and probably became insane in his wanderings, as his pantaloons and drawers were found in a hole in Ammonoosuck Brook, and his legs and body were badly bruised. The deceased was about thirty years old, heir to large estates, and had been travelling several months in this country, with a younger brother, who returned to England from Boston a fortnight ago. He had letters to Bostonians, and before going to the White Hills had been stopping at the Tremont House, in this city. Mr. Horace Fabyan had the corpse buried in such a manner as to be disinterred if his friends shall request it."

##### CANADA.

We have accounts from Montreal and Quebec to the 30th October. The state of things described in the last arrival was unchanged, viz. agitation, dissatisfaction, and party brawls throughout the country.

Some disturbances had taken place at Quebec, arising out of the annexation movement, but no blood had been shed.

##### MEXICO.

The intelligence from this quarter inform us that there have been several dreadful fights between united Mexicans and Americans, and the Apache and other Indians. In one battle, near Durango, fifty of the latter were killed, and the savages were defeated at all points. The Mexican Congress has declared the elections in Yucatan to be null and void. The insurgents in the Sierra Gorda have been defeated. The Government had sent 16,000 dollars to Yucatan, as a relief fund for that state. The siege of Bacalar had been raised by the Indians, but that of Tihosuco was closely pressed.

##### WEST INDIES.

News from Jamaica to the 20th ult. state that the Import Duties Bill, which had been three weeks in abeyance in the Assembly, was read a third time and passed on the 19th ult. On the following day it received the Governor's assent. It contains a retrospective clause by which all goods would be taxed from the 5th ult. The tariff had undergone considerable alterations, the duties generally being fixed at higher rates. This tariff, however, had not passed beyond a second reading, though it was expected it would eventually be-



come a law. The Assembly had also carried a bill through the House for the re-establishment of the police force. Rain had fallen upon the island, which was likely to prove very advantageous to the crops.

From Cuba we learn that all American residents on the island were very narrowly watched, and that the secret organisation for revolutionizing the island was stronger than ever. The refusal of most of the citizens of Matanzas to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Spain had excited much comment and suspicion.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM ARDEN, LORD ALVANLEY.

His Lordship died on the 9th inst., in his 61st year. He was the elder son of Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was elevated to the Peerage in 1801, and grandson of John Arden, Esq., of Arden, in Cheshire, by Mary his wife, sister and heiress of Preston Pepper, Esq., of Pepper Hall, county York. Through his mother, Anne Dorothea, sister of Lord Skelmersdale, he descended from the old families of Wilbraham and Bootle.

Lord Alvanley was formerly in the Army, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel previously to his retirement from the service. Having died unmarried, he succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, now third Baron, who is married to Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Cleveland.



GEORGE WELLER POLEY, ESQ., OF BOXTED HALL, SUFFOLK.

The family of Poley—one of high consideration and large landed estate—is of remote antiquity in the county of Suffolk, where it has been seated since the reign of Edward III. One of its members, Sir John Poley, of Wronge, was knighted for his services against the Spaniards under the Duke of Parma, and was made Colonel-General over 4000 Foot—Peregrine Lord Willoughby being General—for the King of Denmark. Sir John's monument is still to be seen in Bosted Church, with his statue standing upright in armour. It is remarkable for having a gold frog suspended from the left ear, a singular ornament, also depicted in Sir John Poley's portrait, at Bosted Hall.

The late George Weller Poley, Esq., was born 1st Nov., 1783; succeeded to the estates, upon the demise of his father, in 1799; and married, in 1808, Helen Sophia, daughter of James Fisher, Esq., of Brownston Hall, by whom he leaves a large family—the youngest daughter, Frances, being the wife of the present Sir Richard Gethin, Bart.



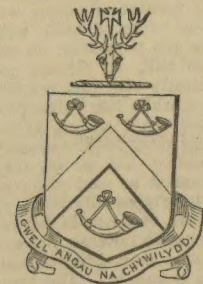
CHARLES LYELL, ESQ., OF KINNORDY, COUNTY OF FORFAR.

This gentleman, a magistrate, and Vice-Lieutenant of the shire of Forfar, died on the 18th instant, in his 81st year. He was only son of Charles Lyell, Esq., by his wife, Mary Beale, of West Loo, Cornwall; was born 7th March, 1767, and married 11th October, 1796, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Maker Hall, Swaledale, county of York, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters, the eldest of the former being Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished scientific writer, formerly President of the Geological Society. Sir Charles is married to the eldest daughter of Leonard Horner.



CAPTAIN RICHARD BASSET, ESQ., ROY. ART., OF BEAUPRE, CO. GLAMORGAN.

THE death of Captain Basset occurred at his seat, Beaupre, Glamorganshire, on the 8th inst. He was the representative of one of the most eminent families in the empire, descended in a direct line from Thurstine de Basset, the Norman, who accompanied William the Conqueror, as his Grand Falconer, to England, and whose name is inscribed on the famous Roll of Battle Abbey. The Norman's son, Sir John Basset, Kt., was Chancellor and Vice-Comes in Glamorganshire to Robert Fitzhamon, from whom he received a grant of the Lordship of St. Hilary, wherein Beaupre is situated.



Captain Basset, whose decease we record, was elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Basset, sometime Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the late Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq. He was born 6th December, 1797, and entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieut., 11th Dec., 1815. During the contest in Spain between the Queen and Don Carlos, took part in the field actions of the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th March; assisted at the assault of the town of Hernani, and was present at the capitulation of Fontarabia.

CHARLES HORN.

THE American papers announce the death of Charles Edward Horn, the composer, at Boston, on the 24th ult. He was the son of Charles Frederick Horn, a German musician, who came to London in 1782, and was teacher of the pianoforte to the daughters of George III. His son was born in 1786, in the parish of St. Martin's, and received lessons first from his father, and afterwards, at Bath, from Rauzzini. Horn made his debut at the Lyceum, in the operetta of "Up All Night;" and Mr. Arnold, perceiving his talent for composition, gave him the piece of "The Beehive" to compose music for. His success induced him to abandon his career for a time as a vocalist, but he returned to the stage in 1814, appearing as the *Seraskier* in the "Siege of Belgrade," having studied under Mr. T. Welch.

Amongst the operas, of which Mr. Horn composed the whole or the greater portion of the music, were "Persian Hunters," "The Magic Bride," "Tricks upon Travellers," "Boarding House," "The Woodman's Hut," "Dirce," "The Devil's Bridge" with Braham, "Nourjahad," "M.P.," "Lalla Rookh," "The Wizard," "Philandering," "Rich and Poor," "The Death Fete," "Peveril of the Peak," &c. As a ballad composer Mr. Horn was one of the most popular writers of the day. We have only to mention "Cherry Ripe," "I've been roaming," "The deep, deep Sea," "The Mermaid's Cave," the duet "I know a bank," "Through the wood" (composed for Malibran), to recall many charming specimens of his talent. Mr. Horn had a very original flow of melody, and was thoroughly English in his style. The "Cherry Ripe" melody was claimed on behalf of Mr. Attwood as being his property; but, with this single instance, which might have been accidental, Mr. Horn's melodious ideas and forms were his own. In the Drury-lane version of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" Mr. Horn obtained much fame by his fine acting of *Caspar*, although his voice was unequal to the music. He produced latterly an entertainment called "Lays and Legends of Normandy," and an oratorio at the Music Hall, Store-street; but these last works were not successful.

**DEATH OF MR. ETTY, R.A.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Etty, R.A. He died on Tuesday evening, at his residence in York. Times. (A characteristic Portrait of Mr. Etty, with a Memoir of his Life and Works, appeared in No. 167 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

**HORRIBLE SHIPWRECK.**—The ship *Helen Thompson*, of Ayr, arrived at Troon, November 12, from St. John's, reports that on the 5th November, lat. 54 N., long. 20 28 W., came up with the brig *South Stockton*, of Newcastle, late Wicker's, waterlogged. The circumstances are as follows:—The brig left Quebec on the 8th of September, for Newcastle. On October 11 she was running in a heavy gale of wind from the westward under close-reefed main-top-sail; next morning, at four A.M., they tried the pumps, but could not get her to suck; all hands were immediately called, but still she gained upon them. They then sounded her, and found eight feet water in her hold. In this dilemma they considered it vain to pump longer, and began to prepare for the worst. They put a considerable quantity of provisions, water, and other articles in a large house which the vessel had on deck, which, just having succeeded in doing, the vessel suddenly careened over on her beam-ends, and washed the master and a boy overboard. She then hove the deck cargo off, carrying away the topmasts and rudder, and sweeping the decks of everything, house and all, and afterwards she gradually began to right. The men now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvass around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained eleven days without any assistance, except a very small quantity of water, when one of them died; and they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion. They continued drooping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, chief mate, and Henry Leslie, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating a small portion of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were in this deplorable condition twenty-five days, when, on the 5th of November, the *Helen Thompson*, in company with the barque *Ganges*, came up with her, it then blowing fresh gales N.N.W., with a heavy sea running. The *Helen Thompson* succeeded in putting out a boat, and bringing the sufferers on board in a very exhausted state. Everything was done to them that prudence could suggest, and which would tend to their recovery. The chief mate recovered very fast, but the second mate still remains in a very poor state of health, having very sore hands and feet, from which he will take a considerable time to recover.

IRELAND.

**THE CORK ELECTION.**—The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the city of Cork took place on Saturday. John Colter, Esq., proposed Colonel Chatterton as the friend of British industry in preference to those of foreigners. The proposition was seconded by Captain Westropp. Mr. Alexander McCarthy, the Liberal candidate, was proposed by Dr. Lyons, and seconded by R. Dowden. Mr. J. F. Maguire, the proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*, was proposed and seconded, but withdrew from the contest after a speech in favour of Mr. McCarthy. The polling commenced on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A.M., and closed at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., with the return of the Conservative candidate, the numbers being:—

Chatterton .. .. .	880
McCarthy .. .. .	587
Majority .. .. .	293

There was little or no excitement displayed by the people throughout the whole affair.

**MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON IRELAND.**—Mr. John O'Connell has addressed, through the *Freeman's Journal*, a long letter to Mr. Bright, announcing a vote of thanks from the Repeal Association for his speech at Manchester, on the condition of this country. In a postscript Mr. O'Connell states that the Repeal Association intend to print and circulate the speech in England, and, "as soon as possible, to forward the project of a mission from this country, to corroborate and enforce its truths on the minds of your fellow-countrymen."

**NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.**—Thursday was observed as a holiday in Dublin, the courts and public offices being closed.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting on Monday the rent for the week was announced as £19.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE VACANT COLONELIES.**—It is understood that Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., commanding the Cavalry in India, is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 16th Lancers, the regiment which so much distinguished itself in the battle of Alwal, early in 1846.

**CHELSEA HOSPITAL.**—It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor, General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., is to succeed to the Governorship of the Hospital; but the new Lieutenant-Governor is not yet known, nor has the new Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards yet been named. It is stated that Mr. Moorhead, formerly attached to the staff in this institution, but now employed at the War-office, will be appointed Secretary to Chelsea Hospital, an arrangement by which the whole of Mr. Moorhead's present salary will be saved to the public.

**Rear-Admiral Dundas, Captain Lord J. Hay, Captain Milne, Captain Sir B. Walker, Captain C. Eden, and John Parker, Esq. (secretary),** proceeded on Tuesday from London to Portsmouth, to visit her Majesty's frigate *Leander*, 50, at Spithead, and on other business.

**CHAPLAIN TO DUBLIN GARRISON.**—The Rev. Robert Halpin has been appointed by the Secretary at War chaplain to the Dublin garrison, in the room of the Rev. George Hare, resigned.

The "Avengee Relief Committee" paid another monthly instalment to the widows, orphans, and relatives of her lost seamen and marines, on Saturday last, at the Royal Naval College. The claimants who are not residing in the vicinity of Portsmouth have all been awarded their full amount from the relief fund; but to the persons residing at or near Portsmouth it will continue to be paid by monthly instalments, until March next, when the relief will be finally closed.

Sir John Richardson, M.D., has returned to Haslar, and resumed his duties of chief physician of the Royal Naval Hospital.

The *Investigator* Arctic discovery ship, Capt. J. Bird, has been brought up to Woolwich; as also the *Enterprise*, Captain Sir J. C. Ross. The ships looked sound and perfect after their long sojourn in the midst of thick-ribbed ice, and the crew appear healthy. They are to be taken to Chatham when all their stores are taken on shore, and the crews paid off.

SIR JAMES ROSS' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In our Journal of last week we announced the return of Sir James Ross from the Arctic Regions, whither he had been despatched in search of the Expedition of Sir John Franklin.

We have been fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining some Sketches of the scenes of peril to which Sir James Ross has been exposed, together with a Chart showing the route of the Expedition. To these Illustrations we append an account of the proceedings, from a very interesting circumstantial narrative in the *Morning Herald*:—

Sir James Ross' expedition, composed of the *Enterprise*, commanded by himself, and the *Investigator*, Captain Bird, in the autumn of last year, Sept. 11,

THE BERMUNDSEY MURDER.

The wretched criminals, Manning and his wife, expiated the murder of O'Connor on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, in front of Horse-monger-lane Gaol. The male convict wore a dress of plain black, similar to that in which he appeared at the trial. Mrs. Manning was attired in a handsome black satin dress. The crowd that assembled to witness the sad spectacle was immense, numbering, according to some accounts, not less than 10,000 persons of all ages and sexes, every point of view commanding the place of execution being occupied, while places in the houses opposite were let at sums varying from a guinea to half-a-crown.

Previous to being led out to execution, Mrs. Manning became reconciled with her husband, towards whom she had, since their apprehension, expressed herself in very hostile terms. She made no confession of her guilt, but sought to make it appear that she was innocent.

Manning, however, made a statement to Mr. Roe, the chaplain of the gaol, in which he admitted his participation in the murder. He said: "My wife asked O'Connor to go down stairs."

I heard him go down stairs, being at the time in my bed-room washing. I heard the report of a pistol about a minute after they descended the stairs. She then came up to me, and said, 'Thank God, I have made him all right at last; it never will be found out: as we are on such extraordinary good terms, no one will have the least suspicion of my murdering him.' To which I replied, 'I am quite certain you will be hanged for this act;' and she said, 'It won't be you that will have to suffer, it will be me.' After shooting him, she said, 'I think no more of what I have done than if I shot the cat that is on the wall.' Upon her coming to me up-stairs she insisted on my going down stairs immediately; and upon my reaching the kitchen I found him upon the grave; he moaned: I never liked him well, and I battered his head with a ripping chisel." He then stated that they buried their victim in the grave already prepared for him, throwing lime over the body, &c., as has already more than once been described. Manning also declared that his wife had for some time previously contemplated the murder, and that he had endeavoured to dissuade her from the commission of the crime, but to no purpose.

After hanging an hour, the bodies were taken down, and, casts having been taken of the heads, the remains of both were interred during the afternoon in the corridor leading to the chapel.

At the conclusion of the execution, as the crowd began to separate, the effects of its pressure began to be manifested. At the corner of Swan-street numbers of powerful men were seen lying on the pavement in a state bordering on insensibility and quite helpless from the crushing to which they had been subjected. As the ground became cleared in various places, hats, bonnets, shawls, shoes, and other articles of dress were thickly strewn on the ground, which had the appearance of having been the field of some frightful struggle.

Even before the appearance of the culprits on the scaffold persons of both sexes were dragged out from the compact multitude by the police by means of ropes, so seriously injured that they were obliged to be taken to the hospital, where many of them still remain. One person, hoping to relieve his chest from the pressure of the crowd against some iron railings, placed one leg between them, when the crowd swayed to one side, and his thigh was fractured. After having been dragged out, he was conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher.

Whilst the crowd was pushing between two of the barricades nearest Newington-causeway, several parties made an attempt to get out. Amongst the number was a young woman named Catherine Reed, who fell down insensible, and was trodden upon by the mob. She was found to be so dreadfully injured that she could not speak. She was removed to Guy's Hospital, where she has since died. Near the same place a young man, named Thomas Overall, was forced down amongst the crowd, and was likewise injured to such an extent as to render it necessary for him to be taken to Guy's Hospital, where he still remains in a very dangerous condition.

The precaution taken by the authorities in placing huge barriers in different parts of the neighbourhood of the prison, to break the pressure of the crowd, was an excellent one. Many lives were saved by it and the exertions of the police, particularly at the moment when the culprits appeared on the drop, the rush of the mob being then absolutely terrific.

Several portions of the Mississippi levels, at and near New Orleans, have recently fallen into the river, causing much alarm for the safety of many parts of the embankment.

penetrated a little to the westward of Leopold Island, when the ships were obliged to take up their winter quarters at Port Leopold (entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet).

In the spring of this year, Sir James Ross with a party traversed the north coast of North Somerset, beyond Capes Rennell, Gifford, and Bunny; and finding the land trend nearly due south, he followed it to that part of the western coast opposite Kerswell Bay, the total distance traversed being about 500 miles. It had been his intention to trace the land down to the magnetic pole, where he had been previously; but, owing to some of his party getting knocked up from fatigue, he was obliged to abandon the attempt, and to return to the ships. He had determined also to detach a party towards Cape Walker, the place named in Sir John Franklin's instructions from whence he was to steer a south-west course; but this intention he was also obliged to forego on account of the great

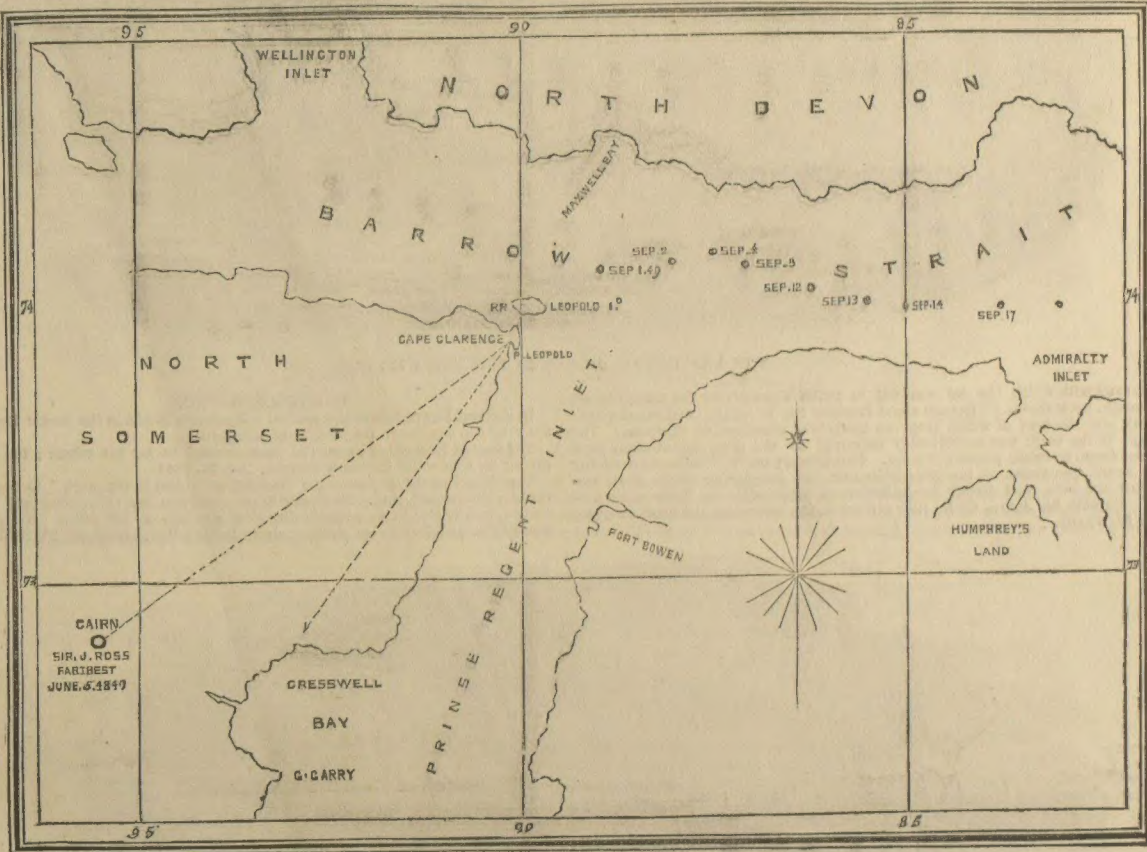


CHART SHEWING THE ROUTE OF THE EXPEDITION.

difficulty of dragging the disabled men on the sledges, the foot party not being equal to the severe work.

Another detachment was sent down Prince Regent's Inlet, as far as the spot at which the provisions of the *Fury* were left; they reached it, and found them in a perfect state of preservation. This party then crossed over to the opposite side to Port Bowen, and returned across the inlet to the ships. A third party went from the ships, across Barrow's Strait, to Cape Hurd, examining that shore; they also endeavoured to push up the Wellington Strait, but they found it at this time impenetrably blocked with ice.

Finding no vestige of any kind, and no flag-staff or marks, the probability is suggested that Sir John Franklin's ships passed through towards Cape Walker, without any obstruction.

Sir James Ross having wintered at Leopold Island, and searched all around in every direction, now cut a canal of two miles and a half in length, with the intention of continuing the search, and proceeding to the westward, to Melville Island; but immediately after getting out of this canal they unfortunately got into a foe of ice, in which they became frozen up, and thus were carried right bodily with the ice, at the rate of about eight miles a day, through Lancaster Sound, and out beyond Pond's Bay, much after the same manner in which Back's ship the *Terror* was drifted off Southampton Island in 1837. Sir James Ross's ships were in the greatest peril, and but for meeting a gale of wind, which, happily, broke up the field of ice, and set them at liberty, the most serious consequences might have been apprehended; for as the immense mass was drifting down on the west side of Baffin's Bay the ships ran a great risk of being carried upon the bergs, and wrecked at Cumberland Island. As it was, however, the gale and the swell having broken up the ice, the ships, as soon as they got released, stood over to the other side. It was now too

late in the season to return to Leopold Island; Sir James, therefore, most judiciously determined on returning to England. He could never hope to reach a secure place for wintering, or in which he could be of any service in the event of Sir J. Franklin's being discovered. At this quarter, however, which is the most central spot in the track, they had deposited an ample supply of provisions of all kinds, and there left the steam-launch, together with a quantity of fuel, whilst they had also erected an excellent house at Leopold Island.

Sir James had not fallen in with the *North Star*; but in all probability the stream of ice had entirely cleared the straits, and thereby enabled the *North Star* to reach Sir James's old winter-quarters, when Mr. Saunders, the commander, having ascertained there that Sir James Ross had returned, he would land his provisions and return according to his instructions; but should there not be sufficient time, he will doubtless winter at Leopold Island, and come out next summer. It is, however, most likely that he will be able to effect his object this season. Of Parry it is recorded, that in a fortnight he ran up to Melville Island with very little interruption, and returned even in a less period of time.

The arrival of the ships at Woolwich was as follows:—The *Investigator* was first towed to the above port; and the *Enterprise*, Captain Sir James Ross, reached there on the 11th, at 8 A.M. We learn, from another source, that when these vessels arrived in the extreme northern regions, they burned blue-lights and sent rockets up every evening and morning, the *Enterprise* firing at 10 P.M., at 12 at night, and 2 o'clock A.M.; the *Investigator* using her rockets at 9 and 11 P.M. and 1 o'clock A.M., and both burnt their blue-lights at about five minutes before the rockets were sent up. During the long and tedious days of winter, the officers and crews amused themselves by catching foxes, and cured upwards of 100 of these animals, which are nearly the size





MIDSUMMER NIGHT IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

the common foxes of this country, only the fur of the former is white in winter and of a grey colour in summer. The whole of the foxes were liberated after each had a collar put round his neck, made of bearskin, and having the names of the vessels, and the captains commanding them, with the latitude and longitude of the place where the ships were at the time, written upon them. Several of the foxes were taken a second time with their collars upon them. The traps used for taking the foxes were empty casks, and sometimes three or four of the foxes would be taken in one day.

The assistant-surgeon, a very intelligent young man, and three able seamen of the *Enterprise*, with three of the crew of the *Investigator*, have died since the vessel left Woolwich in the spring of 1849.

On Monday the two vessels were inspected by Commodore H. Eden, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Gore, and Mr. Dyer, private secretary. The gallant Commodore on going on board the *Investigator* was received by Captain Bird and the officers, and inspected the whole of the crew and the Royal Marines as they passed singly from the port to the starboard side of the vessel. The Commodore then went below and examined the state of the vessel, which was very good considering the nature and length of the voyage, and the great quantity of spare stores with which she was supplied. From the *Investigator* the Commodore went on board the *Enterprise*, and was received by Lieutenant McClure and the officers of that vessel. The crew were then passed singly from the port to the starboard side of the vessel.



THE EXPEDITION HOUSED IN FOR THE WINTER.

The saws with which the ice was cut to make channels for the vessels to get through, were shown. They are about fourteen feet in length (without the handles), and the iron of which they are made is of considerable thickness. The shape of the teeth was considerably improved by the men, the original form being found to retain pieces of the ice. Immediately on the Commodore coming on shore, the crews of the *Enterprise* and the *Investigator* went aloft, unfurled the sails, and struck topgallantmasts preparatory to their being paid off. Captain Sir James Clark Ross arrived in the afternoon, and went on board the *Enterprise*.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the first Engraving is represented Midsummer Night in the Arctic Regions, showing the sun above the horizon at midnight.

The second Engraving shows the ships housed in for the winter; the scene giving an idea of the darkness at noon, Dec. 21, 1848.

The third Engraving shows the Expedition "beset in the pack" in Barrow's Straits, September, 1849. In this helpless condition the ships remained for a month, and drifted in an easterly direction upwards of 250 miles. They were finally liberated by the ice breaking up in Baffin's Bay, September 26, 1849.



THE "ENTERPRISE" AND "INVESTIGATOR" "BESET IN A PACK" OF ICE, IN BARROW'S STRAITS.

## THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

By some late arrivals from the United States, we were informed that an expedition of not less than 2000 men had been prepared there to invade the Spanish island of Cuba, and had been prohibited and dispersed by the Government. The temporary interest thus excited will make a brief notice of the island acceptable to our readers.

More than two-thirds the size of England, and about six times the size of Jamaica, Cuba is by far the largest of all the West India islands, if not larger than all the rest put together. It is 600 miles long, of an average breadth of 60, and an extreme breadth towards its western end of 117 miles. Its form is that of a slightly curved arm, with the shoulder and flap attached, and the hand stretched out towards the east. Lying in the throat of the Gulf of Mexico, so as to domineer over the sea on either side, between it and the near continent; and having at its northern extremity, in the Havannah, one of the noblest harbours in the world; it naturally blockades all the shores of the Gulf, from Yucatan to Florida. In the hands of an enemy it could command the whole trade of that great inlet of the ocean, and hamper alike New Orleans and Vera Cruz, Louisiana and the republic of Mexico. The climate is delightful, the greater part of the land extremely fertile; it abounds, too, in minerals; and from its valuable qualities, as well as its commanding position, the island is by far the most desirable possession in the West Indies.

Discovered by Columbus, and colonised by Spain so early as 1511, but carefully closed against the rest of the world, Cuba, notwithstanding its immense natural advantages, and continued large importations of slaves, was only slowly progressive till towards the close of the last century, when being thrown open, it advanced rapidly, and has since become one of the most thriving places in the world. The population, which in 1775 was 170,370, amounted, in 1827, to 704,487, and is now estimated at more than 1,000,000. It has increased sixfold in little more than seventy years, and not by the importation of slaves. The population, therefore, must have been doubled every twelve years—a rate of increase unexampled, we believe, in the world, except in some of the new states of the Union; and nearly twice as great as the average increase in the whole United States. The cultivation and revenue have increased in proportion. The quantity of sugar (its staple production) exported in 1827 was 156,158,924 lb.; and in 1847 it was not less than 540,000,000 lb. The whole annual average value of its export and import trade between 1772 and 1774 was 3,483,830 dollars; between 1843 and 1847, the annual average had increased to 50,149,797 dollars. This does not include smuggling, which is said to be equal to one-third of the regular trade. In 1788 the revenue was 885,358 dollars; in 1847, it amounted to 12,800,000. In the interim the rate of taxation had been rather lowered than raised, so that the fourteen-fold increase was the result of the increased wealth of the people. Till the close of the last century Cuba was a burden on Spain; it now pays all the expenses of its government, civil and military, even to clothing and equipping troops sent destitute from Spain; and, besides yielding large sums to persons about the Court of Madrid, sends from £1,200,000 to £1,500,000 to Spain for the public service.

From the sugar of Cuba coming into competition with the sugar of our colonies, which have by no means thriven like Cuba, their partisans have ascribed its prosperity and their decline to its having continued slavery and the slave-trade, while they have been compelled to give up the slave-trade and emancipate their slaves. Without denying that the continued importation of slaves may have contributed to the production of sugar in Cuba, there are other causes more gratifying to our feelings of humanity, and love of justice and freedom, than the continuance of slavery and the slave-trade, for the prosperity of Cuba. The population is far more of European than Negro origin, in comparison with that of our islands. In Jamaica, at the time of emancipation, the slaves were ten times more numerous than the free population; and the whites, it is asserted, did not form a *thirtieth* part of the population. In Cuba the slaves have never amounted to one-half the population. In 1827, when the last census was taken, the number of slaves was 286,942; and the number of free persons—of whom 311,051 were whites—was 417,545. Subsequent estimates of the population do not much vary these proportions; and more than half, at present, are whites, and nearly two-thirds are free. Consistently with this, we find the bulk of our West India proprietors absentees, while the Cuban proprietors live in the island. The Cubans were never, therefore, so dependent for their personal safety on the garrisons of the mother country as our planters; and, as they increased in number and power, they could dictate conditions to such a weak Government as that of Spain. In 1818, after the close monopoly of Spain had been repeatedly infringed on, the Cubans "extorted"—the word used by Mr. Madden, in his recent work on Cuba—"the privilege from the Spanish Sovereign of exporting their products to whatever country seemed most advantageous for its commerce, and of opening its ports to strangers." The great comparative prosperity of Cuba, therefore, is due to its greater amount of free population—to men looking after their own business instead of relying on others; and to a free trade with their neighbours.

It was, probably, from feelings of hostility toward England that the Spanish Government favoured by its laws the merchants of the United States, and invited settlers from that country. A more durable bond of union, however, was the mutual interest of the people. The Americans supply the Cubans with breadstuffs and lumber, which are indispensable to their prosperity. From being favoured by the Government, and from having intimate commercial relations with the Cubans, the Americans have, of late years, settled in Cuba in great numbers. American capitalists have flocked thither. What proportion they may bear to the Spaniards, we are not informed; but they have acquired property in almost every part of the island. They have brought a vast number of new estates into cultivation; and the northern shores of the island, in the vicinity especially of Cardenas and Matanzas, have more the character of American than Spanish settlements. To American enterprise Cuba is indebted for nine or ten lines of railways, and for regular communication by steam between its various ports. The Americans have substituted new and improved machinery for old methods of manufacturing sugar; and promise, notwithstanding the continuance of the slave-trade, rather to dispense with slaves, than strengthen the motives for importing them. With the United States more than half the trade of Cuba is carried on. To the States the Cubans send their children to be educated. In the States they have established newspapers to advocate their interests, and, in imitation of the Americans, they have five or six daily papers at the Havannah. It is natural that the Cubans should follow the example of their prosperous friends. Their own progress in prosperity has been coeval with the coming of the Americans, and has grown with their increase—all the inhabitants are, consequently, gradually becoming, in their modes of thought and action, their activity and enterprise, more American than Spanish.

As they have grown in prosperity and freedom of thought, like their neighbours, their government has become all too narrow for them. For years the Cubans have been discontented with Spain, and latterly their discontent has much increased. In 1812 they were treated as a part of Spain, and had representatives in the Cortes; in 1837 their representatives were excluded from the Cortes, and their political condition was made dependent on special laws, in the making of which they were denied a voice. From that hour it was avowed that they were to be governed more for the advantage of Spain than their own. They are subjected to very onerous police regulations; forced to take out licences for every occupation—when they go a short distance from their home, remove their residence, or receive, even for one night, a stranger or a friend into their dwellings. They have been prohibited from sending their children to the United States for education. They are indignant at the large amount of their property remitted to Spain, and the uses to which it is applied; and they complain, with justice, of the onerous taxation by which it is taken from them. With that discontent the Americans sympathize. They encourage and exasperate it; and the great body of the Cubans, particularly the Creoles, who were at one time disposed to court the support of England—have now turned to the United States for assistance. The expedition was set on foot by their means to assist them. A country so large as Cuba—so fit (like our own island), from its position to be the seat of empire—increasing so fast in population, wealth, and power—cannot long remain dependent on such a decaying, feeble state, as Spain. A separation must take place at no distant day; and, if Cuba be not peacefully and federatively joined to the United States, with which it is commercially and geographically connected, almost as closely as Ireland is connected with England, war probably will soon ensue, never





ST. JAGO DE CUBA, SKETCHED FROM THE HARBOUR

finally to cease till the island be annexed by conquest. Cuba, though a slave colony, is by commercial interest closely united with the free as well as the slave states of the Union; it may act as an additional bond between them; and it is, perhaps, for the interests of humanity—for the more speedy abolition of slavery itself—that the separation of Cuba from Spain, and its federative union with the States, should be peaceful, prosperous, and permanent.

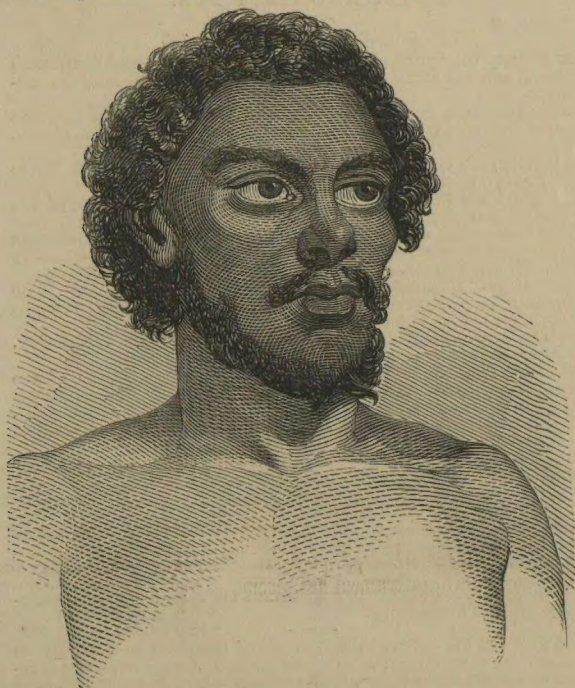
Saint Jago de Cuba, the sketch of which accompanies our article, was formerly the capital of the island. It is in the eastern *intendencia*, while Havannah, the present capital, is in the western. It has a good harbour, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

#### JACKEY JACKEY.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the intelligent aboriginal of New South Wales, "Jackey Jackey," who accompanied Sir Thomas Mitchell in several of his expeditions, and latterly in the one unfortunately undertaken by the late enterprising Mr. Kennedy. Out of fourteen persons who started on the expedition only three survived, and Jackey was one of them; the rest having died of exhaustion, and from the spears of the blacks. Mr. Kennedy was speared in several places; and after his death the faithful Jackey carried him, until, worn out by hunger and fatigue, he had to bury the corpse, before he could reach the coast.

Previous to leaving Sydney, the Government chartered a small vessel expressly to send Jackey for Mr. Kennedy's papers, and had granted him an annual pension. The inhabitants also subscribed a fund to mark their sense of his faithful services.

Our Correspondent states in a postscript:—We had no authentic intelligence in May last of the *second* expedition undertaken by Dr. Leichart, but many were under the impression that he was murdered by the blacks.



JACKEY JACKEY, AN ABORIGINAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An interesting account of the Australian exploring expedition, in which poor Kennedy lost his life, was given in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of August 25.

**LETTER FROM A GOLD-SEEKER IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.**  
We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following extract from a letter just received from his son, who is at the "Gold Diggings":—

We had to make machines for our work, commonly called *cradles*. They are like a trough, with a sieve at one end, in which the earth is put in by one man, while another pours water on it and keeps rocking it all the time; when all the dirt and sand is washed through the sieve, he throws out the pebbles, &c., and is then ready to have the sieve filled up again. Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. These cradles are placed as close to the water's edge as possible, and I have tired myself many a day thoroughly. Our party made two machines by felling an oak tree, splitting it, and hollowing it out.

July 1st.—Our work for the week done by four men amounts to 212 dollars (of 4s. 6d.), being 53 to each man; our expenses, including tools, cradles, and provisions, 104 dollars, or 26 each man. Our tools and cradles will last us for a long time.

Gold is worth *here* (that is, at the Diggings) 16 dollars an ounce; but at San Francisco 17 dollars an ounce is paid for it.

This work of ours is thought very bad *here*, as 16 dollars a day is called the average; and I have seen men working within a few feet of us make two or three ounces apiece a day. Some of our company have made six ounces a day

for a few days, and then the place gives out. I believe that all the reports as to the quantity of the precious metal in these mines, that have been sent to the United States and to England, fall short of the truth.

In working for gold, we dig in the bank of the river, and throw off the loose

rocks and sand, and then wash in the cradles all the dirt, clay, and pebbles we find. We continue to dig until we come to the granite, which forms the bottom of the river; and when the granite is soft, or "rotten," as we miners call it, we dig *into* the granite as far as we can.



BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The weather is extremely hot here, so that we only work eight hours in the day. We cook our breakfast and eat it, and commence work at half-past five, work till eleven, then leave off, and lay by in the shade and cook dinner, and rest until three, at which time we again commence and work till sunset. Then

we cook supper, pass an hour or two in talking and singing, and go to bed. Our camp is composed of six tents, each of which cook their own food. Our food consists of bread, rice, beans, and dried apples; sugar and spice we add to suit our taste. We bought some fresh beef one day, and on our return to the camp



GOLD WASHING AT THE DIGGINGS.



cooked part of it for supper, and hung the remainder up in a tree, but in the morning it was gone; it had been stolen during the night by the klotas, animals of a breed between a wolf and a dog; we frequently hear their cries in the night.

You will see, from the sample of gold sent enclosed, that it has been melted, most certainly in some volcano, as marks of volcanic eruptions are visible on every side; and in digging a hole, we come to successive layers of burnt pebbles, and the gold found in them is stained brownish.

In the *Alta California*, of July 12th, is the following extract from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which, if it has not yet been published in England, will be read with interest:—

"DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AT DURANGO, MEXICO.—The *Texas Star* states that several thousands of mummies have been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments as the Egyptians. Among them was found a sculptured head, with a pignard of flint, chaplets, necklaces, &c., of alternated coloured beads; fragments of bone, polished ivory; fine worked elastic tissues (probably our modern India-rubber cloth); moccasins worked like those of our Indians of today; bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquaries; and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing, doubtless, that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile."

Yours, &c., GEORGE NAPIER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 19.—Length of day 8h. 37m.  
TUESDAY, 20.—Princess Royal birth, 1840.  
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Cecilia.  
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.  
FRIDAY, 23.—Moon's First Quarter, 2h. 24m. A.M.  
SATURDAY, 24.—Sun rises 7h. 35m., sets 4h. 0m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 7	4 20	4 40	4 55	5 15	5 35
5 30	5 47	6 00	6 20	6 35	6 55	7 15
7 10	7 27	7 40	8 00	8 15	8 35	8 55

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Glorious success of Moncrieff's new extravaganza of MR. BRIGGS, or the PLEASURES OF HOUSE-KEEPING AND HORSE-KEEPING; which, having been nightly received with deafening shouts of laughter, and the most enthusiastic approbation, will be repeated every evening; with Mr. Fitzball's magnificent hippo-drama of THE PROPHET; brilliant and novel SCENES of the ARENA, forming the most varied and attractive entertainments in the metropolis. On MONDAY, Nov. 19, the performances will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with Fitzball's successful spectacle of THE PROPHET. After which, Mr. Briggs' perceptive SCENES of the ARENA, in which those imitable equestrian Mlle. Amelle and Mr. J. J. Briggs will appear, supported by the unrivalled artists of the establishment. To conclude with, seventh time, Moncrieff's new pedestrian and equestrian extravaganza of MR. BRIGGS, or the PLEASURES OF HOUSE-KEEPING AND HORSE-KEEPING; introducing the whole Company and Stud, a long train of moveables, comprising omnibuses, barouches, go-carts, and other vehicles, &c., &c.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

**ERNST at EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT.**—The FIFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 21, when the celebrated Violonist, Herr Ernst, will perform for the second time at these Concerts, in conjunction with other artists of eminence.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 1s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. Stride, 375, Strand, adjoining Exeter Hall (west); of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—ROME ILLUSTRATED, in a Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a Description. Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten. LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF FOOD, by Mr. Ashley, Daily at Half-past Three, and in the Evening at Nine o'clock. LECTURE, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachoffner, Daily at Two, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock. EXHIBITION OF THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, DIVER and DIVING BELL. THE CHROMATROPE. MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

**EXPOSITION des PRODUITS de l'INDUSTRIE FRANÇAISE**, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.—The EXPOSITION will positively be OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, the 19th, under the direction of Chs. Ballandroux de Lamorainx, ancien Depute and Membre du Conseil General des Manufactures de France.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Exchange."—Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, was the residence of the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria (her present Majesty) in the summer of 1831.  
"A Constant Reader."—We were in error last week as to newspapers sent to Australia: they must be pre-paid 1d. each, and letters 8d. The reason of this is, that the packet system, which has been for the last few years in operation, is now discontinued. "M.M." is thanked for this correction.  
"F. J. B."—Liverpool.—Apply to Horne and Co., philosophical instrument makers, 13, Newgate-street.  
"B. B."—Cheadle, is thanked: we shall be glad to receive the Sketch. Our impression is that the one in town is the Simon Pure.  
"Inquirer" should apply to a print-seller respecting the Cuypp.  
"A. Z."—Major Edwards is still in India.  
"Minima."—The knighting of the loin of beef is attributed to Charles II., but merely by tradition—the scene in Essex.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—The office is considered to be respectable.  
"Hope" should address the application to the editor.  
"X. Y."—There is no such applicant as you name.  
"H. J."—Piccadilly.—Under consideration.  
"W. S."—We cannot inform you.  
"E. T."—The back Numbers, till within a month, are double price.  
"S. P. L."—Sheffield.—At 86, Fleet-street.  
"J. R."—Certainly not.  
"S. M."—Received.  
"Προεβρεπος."—We have not room for the abstract.  
"Omas."—Apply to Dulau and Co., Soho-square.  
"Blab."—A lady is not entitled, under any circumstances, to bear a crest.  
"B. J. G."—The arms are: "Arg. on a chevron three anchors ppr., three bezants, impaling Quarterly gu. and or, in the first quarter a mullet arg. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a lion's head, transversed by an arrow." To obtain the situation of Queen's Messenger requires great interest.  
"A Wisher."—Cheltenham.—No situation in life precludes the obtaining a military commission. The cost of an ensign's outfit is about £90. Any bookseller will ascertain the price of the work on Fortification.  
"F. M."—Southsea.—Liveries are governed by the metal and colour of the arms. Those in question are "black and white."  
"J. N."—Grasmere.—The Staff Officer of Pensioners in your district will tell you if you are entitled to a Naval Medal; and, if you are, direct you how to obtain it.  
"Philo."—The usage of a crest in the way suggested would render the party liable to the tax on armorial bearings.  
"A Philharmonic Subscriber."—The nearest post town is, we believe, Salisbury.  
"W. N."—The arms of the family of Weston, of Sutton-place, county Surrey, are: "Erm. on a chief az. five bezants;" and the crest, "A Saracen's head." A full pedigree appears in Burke's "Landed Gentry," Vol. II., p. 1561.  
"A Mona Subscriber."—We cannot trace the arms submitted as belonging to the name of Daves.  
"Dubitans."—If the title of "Esquire" be conferred by the Crown, it appertains, of course, to the grantee for his life, but does not descend. We do not, however, understand how "the designation, dignity, and title of Esquire" can be conferred in the way our Correspondent states.  
"A Scotsman."—The arms of Carmichael are: "Arg. a fesse wreathly az. and gu. The Crest: A dexter hand and arm in armour, holding a broken spear ppr. Motto: Toujours prest." The arms of Young are: "Arg. three piles az. on a chief of the last as many annulets or. Crest: A demi-lion gu. holding a sword in pale ppr."  
"Justitia."—The occasional usage of armorial bearings, either shield or crest, renders the wearer subject to the tax. It is immaterial whether or not they are registered in the Herald's Office.  
"Inquisitor."—A captain in the Life Guards, Horse, does not rank as a colonel.  
"Αληθικατος."—A child born abroad, of English parents, is an English subject.  
"A Correspondent."—Scarborough.—The dignity of a Privy Councillor confers the style of Right Hon. on a Commoner. The designation does not descend to the heir of the person so dignified.  
"Tyro."—In some editions the names of the authors are given in the table of contents.  
"W. J. H."—King's College, and "Ignoramus," Liverpool.—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.  
"Emily."—The office of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is at 12, Pall-mall.  
"Susan."—Glasgow.—"Were."  
"J. W. C."—The second form.  
"A Briton."—Torkey.—We have not room.  
"Ecclesiologus."—Norwich.—Apply to Mr. Bell, publisher, Fleet-street.  
"Juvenis."—Newport.—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jersey.  
"Eros."—The pit of the Surrey Theatre is much larger than that of the Haymarket. Miss Glyn first appeared at the Olympic Theatre.  
"Hop-grower."—Limerick.—We do not know of any list of brewers.  
"A Subscriber."—Reading.—Certainly.  
"A Constant Reader" should apply, with the drawings, to Ackermann and Co., Strand.  
"A Young Mechanic."—Buy "French without a Master."  
"J. E. M."—Oxford.—We retain the block.  
"E. H. A."—Dunmore East.—Declined.  
"A Creditor."—The term of the Statute of Limitations is not five but six years.  
"P. G."—Woolwich.—We have not the address of the inventor of horse-shoes without the name of our Journal may be had in numbers, parts, or by subscription, at 11, Abchurch-lane, optician, 181, Strand.

"A Graduate."—Surren's "Pronouncing French Dictionary," and Hamel's "Grammar."  
"Y. Y."—We doubt.  
"Aden."—We regret that we cannot serve you.  
"G. W."—Canterbury.—Thanks.  
"C. W. C."—Severn Stoke.—We cannot determine without a specimen.  
"A. O."—One of the Almanacks (we think the "Family") published by the Stationers' Company contains a list of grammar-schools.  
"J. G."—Douglas.—A portrait of Lord Dudley Coult Stuart appeared in No. 359. of our Journal.  
"Wycern."—Apply at 86, Fleet-street.  
"Trossachs Church."—We have not received the Sketch.  
"J. B."—Clifton.—We shall be glad to receive the descriptive details.  
"An Agriculturist."—The office of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland is at 41, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. That of the Scottish Society at Edinburgh, per Blackwood and Sons.  
"T. Y. K."—All the volumes of our Journal are kept in print.  
"Helen."—The beautiful passage in question is addressed by Portia to Bassanio, in the "Merchant of Venice," act 3, scene 2—the casket scene.  
"B. B."—Wall's End is one of the most valuable collieries of the Northumberland and Durham Coal-field.  
"A Subscriber from the first."—Northampton.—Drury-Lane and Covent Garden Theatres will each contain about 3000 persons. The receipts depend upon the performances and prices. There is no such Pronouncing Dictionary as you name.  
"Lanthou."—The length of the Great Britain steam-ship, from figure-head to taffrail, is 320 feet.  
"I. O. U."—Brighton.—A cheap filter:—"Use a large pan or tub as the tank, and filter the water (by ascension) through a sponge stuffed into the hole in the bottom of flower-pots, using two pots—the lower one being half filled with charcoal, and loosely covered with thin flannel, the upper one placed in it so as to sink the flannel with it, and then secured by a string."—From the Builder.  
"Glenmore."—William Scrope, Esq., the author of the "Art of Deer-Stalking," &c., is still alive, and resides at Cockerington Hall, Louth, county of Lincoln. He is the representative of the great House of Scrope, of Castle Combe, Wilts. His only child, Emma, is wife of George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. for Stroud.  
"T. I."—The mere possession of the seals would not be sufficient to entitle the holder to the arms. A legal right to armorial bearings must be founded on an entry in the Herald's Visitation, or in some other of the Herald's official records. Otherwise, the right must be acquired by grant.  
"Scarborough."—Apply at the Admiralty, Charing-cross.  
"Scutifer."—The arms of Coteley were "Arg. a lion and bordure engr. sa."  
"Egomot."—The arms required are "Arg. on a cross vert, five martlets of the field. Crest: A stag's head cabossed ppr."  
"P. A. B."—No crest appears attached to our entry of the arms of Fresnes.  
"Heraldicus" gives us the following excellent rule to govern precedence:—"All precedence ceases from the second degree; that is, children of persons of actual rank have a rank of courtesy derived from their parents, but this does not extend to the grandchildren of such persons of actual rank." At the formation of the household of Charlotte, Queen of George III., it was decided on this principle, that Miss Wrottesley, daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., should take precedence of Miss Beauclerk, daughter of Lord Robert Beauclerk, son of the Duke of St. Albans.  
"Palmus."—Croydon.—We will endeavour to give the arms in question next week.  
"Aroyddard."—The distinguishing feature that characterises a crest from a badge is the wreath, cap of maintenance, or ducal coronet on which it is placed.  
"A Subscriber at Tattenhall."—The Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles; Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, and a Knight of the Garter. A peer may be Earl of two different places.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—The address of Sir J. Weir Hogg, Bart., is 16, Grosvenor-square.  
"Courtesy."—Pronounced "Shóteshees."  
"A Geranium."—Keith, Prouse, and Co., Cheapside.  
"H. W."—Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; and T. Chappell, Bond-street.  
"X. Y. Z."—Write to Alfred Novello, music-warehouse, Cheapside.  
"T. H. C."—The Christian name of Miss Rainforth is Elizabeth.  
"B. D. L."—Amateurs in the country can always procure music by foreign composers, by application to Ever and Co., Newgate-street; or, Wessell and Co., Regent-street.  
"B. O. B."—Courtesy and custom combine to concede to retired officers the privilege of placing cockades in their servants' hats.  
"Q., a Subscriber."—Address, Exeter.  
"W. A."—Mogg's "London Guide."  
"J. R. M."—Hamstead.—We have not seen the work.  
"Delta."—We cannot undertake to inquire.  
"K. R. D. R."—Declined.  
"A Subscriber."—The Rue custom was noticed in our Journal of Oct. 31.  
"R. L."—Cork.—Certainly not.  
"Francesca."—There is no "Handbook of Sculpture" published. See the Royal Academy Lectures.  
"A Member of the Lower House."—Stealing newspapers is a felony. The notice you propose will be of service.  
"W. F."—Brighton.—For the latter 10, read 11.  
"Chemistry."—Apply to Mr. Thomas, advertising agent, Catherine-street, Strand.  
"Frederick" should wait for one of the musical annuals.  
"X. Y. Z."—The name, Hunt. A full report of the trial, by the late Pierce Egan, was published in 1824, condensed in "Celebrated Trials," 6 vols.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

DURING the prevalence of the Cholera, the prayers of the nation were solemnly offered up to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that He would be pleased in his mercy to remove the scourge of Pestilence with which, in his infinite wisdom, He had seen fit to afflict this, as well as other portions of the globe. The nation prayed in the extremity of its distress, and humbled itself before Heaven, that the chastening hand might be withdrawn. The same feeling that prompted the prayer, the penitence, and the humiliation of that period, prompted the Thanksgiving for the removal of the Plague which the rulers of the land recommended by the Queen's proclamation, and which the people of all classes and degrees obeyed with a religious feeling on Thursday. The people had, doubtless, in many a humble home, and in the sanctity of many a private dwelling, offered a more acceptable tribute of their gratitude to Heaven than any temporal authority could command; but the recommendation of a simultaneous thanksgiving was none the less the duty of the rulers to give, and of the ruled to follow. It was a national recognition of the Providence of God in the government of the world, which we as well as other nations are but too apt to forget in the sordid pursuits of our trade or our industry, our money getting and our money spending, and in our too keen competition with one another.

But having prayed while the hand of affliction was heavy upon us, and having returned thanks in all humility and fervency of gratitude when its touch was lightened or removed, are we and our temporal rulers to forget altogether the past affliction of the people? Is the plague of Cholera to be consigned to oblivion until it shall again make its appearance amongst us? and are we to adopt no other means for its mitigation when present, or its prevention when absent, than prayer and praise? "Cleanliness is next to godliness;" and although for our ungodliness we may have been afflicted with this mysterious disease, may not our uncleanness have been the greatest of the sins which brought it upon us? Have we not habitually, as a nation and as an assemblage of communities, disobeyed those physical laws of God, which are no less imperative than the laws of his morality? Having rendered the praises and thanksgiving of our tongues, is it not our duty to render the praise of our actions, and the thanksgiving of our purer life, to Him whose physical ordonnances are as just and as inflexible as his moral government of the universe? Society has sinned, and it has been punished; but if society is to repeat the sin, and to content itself with a thanksgiving as soon as the punishment has worn away, it can expect no other result than a repetition of the chastisement at some future day, with aggravated intensity.

Our great sins as a community are ignorance, indifference, and cupidity; and each of these has been a cause of that uncleanness for which we have paid the penalty in the shape of pestilence. If we are ignorant of the laws of health, it is just that we should suffer for our ignorance. If, knowing those laws, we wilfully infringe them, or allow them to be infringed by cupidity, we are no less divinely punished. If neither ignorance nor greediness of gain, but our simple indifference to the condition of our humbler fellow-creatures cause us to neglect the means of assuring the public health, we suffer equally for our indifference, which, in this case, becomes a moral as well as a physical contravention of the laws of God. We cannot escape the penalty by prayer, if the ignorance, the cupidity, or the indifference still remain; neither can we insure

ourselves against the recurrence of punishment by giving thanks with our lips alone. Unless we give something more earnest, and more truly pious than our words, our prayer is but a meaningless superstition, and our praise but a mockery of the Divinity.

There was a time in the history of European nations when pestilence was more frequent, and when ignorance of the laws of physical well-being prevailed amongst all classes of society. The general progress of intelligence, if it have not yet pervaded and permeated the great masses of the people, has been such as to dissipate this ignorance in a very great degree; and in this "age of great cities" we are tolerably well aware of the causes that generate and perpetuate epidemic diseases. The consequence is that plague is neither so frequent nor so dreadful a visitor as it was in days when the laws of nature were not thoroughly and carefully studied. It is not so much our ignorance, as the indifference of the powerful and the cupidity of those who profit by the abuses of old systems, that prevent our great cities from becoming models of cleanliness and comfort for the poor, as well as of luxury for the rich. The upper and middle classes of society, engrossed with their own pleasures or their own business, and enjoying all the advantages of our expanding science and our wondrous civilisation, have not duly considered the claims of the poor. Water, air, and light, those primal necessities, have become, partly in consequence of this indifference, and partly in consequence of the more culpable cupidity of the classes in comfortable worldly circumstances, the almost unattainable luxuries of countless multitudes of the English people. An artificial barbarism has grown up amongst us, and ulcer-spots of filth, vice, crime, poverty, and deprivation of the commonest and cheapest material blessings of the world have been planted, till the infection has spread beyond the original sore, into parts of the body politic that thought themselves pure and far beyond the reach of the evil. Society has allowed multitudes to dwell in filthy alleys amidst moral as well as physical pollution. Society has not enforced upon the proprietors of poor men's hovels the construction of the proper conveniences for the removal of the abominations that cause or aggravate disease. Society has buried hundreds of thousands of dead among the living, and continues the practice in defiance of decency as well as safety; and Society, by granting, encouraging, and upholding pernicious monopolies, has rendered a proper supply of water a thing too expensive to come within the reach of the struggling and the poor. For these sins and offences—the greater because they are not the result of ignorance, but of selfishness—the people of large cities have paid the penalty of Plague. Let us hope that the day of thanksgiving commanded by our rulers will open our eyes to the duty which we have hitherto neglected, of caring for the destitute and degraded condition of the most helpless as well as the most numerous class of the people; and that the wealthy will co-operate in those measures of prevention which the common safety requires, and which the dictates of benevolence ought to be alone sufficient to recommend. There are certain tasks that individual zeal and benevolence cannot master, and which need the combined force of the whole people, acting under the name and authority of the state, to accomplish. The sanitary reform of great cities is one of them. The educated and wealthy classes have been warned of the danger; they have suffered, in common with the ignorant and the poor; and they will suffer again, if they do not use those advantages of intelligence and position which they enjoy, to urge the Legislature to remedy the growing evils of large towns and cities. London, with a population of two millions and a quarter, buries its dead in its bosom—pollutes its tidal river, till it is unfit to drink—deprives the larger portion of its population of air, light, and water—and suffers accumulations of nameless filth to poison the atmosphere for miles around. Should London continue in all these evil courses, when its population shall number three or four millions, it may expect a pestilence to which that of 1849 will appear but as "a wart to Ossa." Let us, therefore, endeavour to distil out the soul of goodness from the evil thing of Cholera, and, having rendered to the Almighty the tribute of our grateful words, serve Him by our grateful deeds—in elevating the standard of life and living among the poor. That would be indeed a thanksgiving worthy of a great nation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last, the Queen and the Prince, attended by the Countess of Mount-Edgcombe, Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, paid a visit to the Count and Countess de Neuilly at Claremont.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince attended divine service in the Private Chapel. The Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Monday the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Windsor Castle for Birmingham, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock A.M., to inspect the Exhibition of Manufactures and Art in that town. The Prince travelled by the North-Western Railway, and returned to the Castle the same afternoon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at the Castle on Monday, and on Tuesday enjoyed the sport of shooting, in company with the Prince Consort.

The Duchess of Kent dined with the Royal party on Wednesday. Sir Charles Wood had also the honour of joining the Royal circle.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service in St. George's Chapel on Thursday morning. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. H. Cust and the Rev. Mr. Neville. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Moore, canon in residence.

Divine service was performed at the private chapel in Windsor Castle in the morning and afternoon by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

We are happy to announce that her Majesty the Queen Dowager has not retrograded in her state of health during the last few days. The bulletin issued on Thursday runs as follows:—

"THE PRIORY, Thursday, 15th of November, 1849.

"The Queen Dowager has passed a comfortable night, and her Majesty is considerably refreshed this morning."

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D.

"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

Lord Dufferin has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman has relieved Sir Frederick Stovin in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service at the parish church, Windsor, on Thursday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset have arrived at Beaufort House, from a visiting tour in Scotland, en route to Badminton.

The Earl and Countess of Brownlow and the Ladies Cust have arrived in Belgrave-square from Belton House, near Grantham, and are about to repair to Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Eglington are entertaining company at Eglington Castle, N.B.

Lady Charlotte Egerton was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday last, at Mere Hall, Cheshire.

THE ARCTIC OFFICERS.—The officers of the Royal Artillery mess, at Woolwich, entertained the officers of her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, on Tuesday evening. There were upwards of 50 present, and the reception of the naval men was highly flattering. The healths of Sir James C. Ross, Captain Bird, and the whole expedition, were proposed and drunk with three times three over again. Lieut. McClure returned thanks in a very good speech. "Ye mariners of England" was beautifully chanted by the whole of their magnificent band, several of the officers lending their vocal powers to swell the harmonious sound. This was a treat to the officers of the expedition, who had heard no music for so many months. Sir J. C. Ross and Captain Bird were unavoidably absent.

NEWS FOR POETS.—The *Quebec Mercury* has the following paragraph:—"Acknowledgment.—We have no room for poets just now: we wish they and their ditties were at California. They are nearly as troublesome to us as responsible Government itself."



## COUNTRY NEWS.

## FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

Two meetings—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon—were held at Birmingham, on Tuesday, on the subject of a movement which was commenced some time ago, chiefly among the working classes of Birmingham, for the formation of societies to purchase freehold property, to be afterwards allotted among them, so that the members should obtain the franchise by a forty-shilling freehold. The movement has been successful; nearly 2000 persons have joined in Birmingham alone, while similar societies have sprung up in almost every large town throughout the midland counties. Several estates, usually in small parcels, have already been bought in the neighbourhood of the town, and allotments have been made. In the course of working these societies various difficulties have sprung up, arising chiefly out of the different tenures on which land was held in different towns, and with a view to obviate these difficulties the present conference was determined to be held. The morning meeting was held for the purpose of fixing the resolutions to be proposed in the evening, and conferring generally upon the subject. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., presided, and there were present Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. George Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Sturge (of Birmingham); Mr. Lattimore, farmer, Wheatthamstead; Rev. Mr. McDougal, Roman Catholic priest, Birmingham; Mr. Courtold, of Baintree, Essex; and about one hundred other gentlemen representing land associations in various parts of the country.

The object of the meeting is more fully illustrated by the following report, read by Mr. Taylor, the secretary to the Birmingham society:—

The committee of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society have the honour of submitting reasons in explanation of calling the present conference, and which they think will afford subjects for your consideration. That the overwhelming amount of correspondence now being carried on by your society with nearly every large town, manifests that a great interest is being taken in the Freehold Land movement, and, at the same time, exhibits a want of correct information upon the subject. That, by calling the conference, it is hoped that the needed intelligence may be imparted, a further interest created, an additional stimulus applied, and the present wearisome and time-absorbing correspondence in part rendered unnecessary. That it was apprehended societies may be formed upon wrong principles for want of knowledge, and, as a consequence, materially damage the progress of the cause. That some organization, if possible, be immediately effected, to originate in every town and county similar institutions, and, by their instrumentality, make the suffrage sufficiently extensive to enable the people to have their legitimate control over the country representation; and that, under the sanction of such a united body, correct information might be diffused as to the extent of the principles and the establishment of such societies, and if the friends are sufficiently enthusiastic, to support a journal (monthly or otherwise), to be called the *Freeholder*, and devoted to this movement. That there is a necessity of adopting some legitimate plan for the qualifying and registering the members and votes for our counties, and a method of raising a general fund for the presenting of appeals to the Court of Common Pleas. That the same plan which is adopted by the Birmingham Freehold Land Society with such pre-eminent success may not be exactly suitable for every locality, or applicable to every district; so that by bringing gentlemen from all parts into general communication with each other, some plan might be devised to meet the requirements of such districts.

At the public meeting in the evening, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., took the chair; and in addition to the gentlemen present in the morning, Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Sir J. Walmesley, M.P., Mr. Lushington, M.P., &c., attended.

Mr. Cobden proposed the first resolution, viz.:—

That this Conference is of opinion that the freehold land movement is deserving the hearty support of all who desire to extend the parliamentary representation of the country, and to elevate the social and political condition of the industrious and now unfranchised classes.

The hon. gentleman, after some preliminary observations, went on to say—I come here to take part in a movement which is a practical scheme for extending the franchise and giving to the people of this country a greater control over the national expenditure, as I believe that in proportion as they have control over the representation, in that proportion will they be enabled to procure a reduction of wasteful expenditure. (Hear, hear.) I have come to that conclusion, and I will tell you on what I found my conviction. I find that when I or any other independent member of Parliament bring forward a motion in the House of Commons, having for its object a really practical and tangible reduction of the expenditure of this country, I find that just in proportion as the members of the House of Commons are responsible to numerous and independent constituencies, in the same proportion do I find them voting for measures of substantial economy. (Hear, hear.) I brought forward a motion at the commencement of last session—I shall repeat to you the terms of that motion, which I recapitulated to the House. I said in effect that we were spending ten millions more than we had spent in 1835; and I made a motion that we should take steps to return with all practicable speed—I put it in these moderate terms—to the amount of expenditure which was found sufficient in 1835. I showed that the increased expenditure had arisen from increased armaments arising out of disputes abroad, which disputes had all been settled and practically closed for ever, and yet that those armaments which had been raised for a specific purpose, had never since been substantially reduced. (Hear, hear.) Nobody in the House attempted an answer to my assertion. It may not be necessary to refute it. The votes were ready, and a majority of four to one in the House of Commons declared that we should not, and could not, return to the expenditure of 1835. (Loud cries of "Shame.") But when I come to look at the division list, what do I find? All the representatives of the large constituencies had voted for me, the metropolitan boroughs, Manchester, Birmingham, Lancashire—in fact, all the large places were with me; but I was outvoted by the members for nominee boroughs and nominee counties. (Shame.) Take any free constituency at any point of the compass. Take Southampton in the south-west, and Aberdeen in the north-east, or this borough in the centre of England; and wherever you find a large and free constituency exercising their privileges without control and beyond the power of corruption, you will find that the members voted with me on every occasion for a reduction of the expenditure of the country. (Loud cheers.) What then do I conclude from that coincidence? Why, I come to this conclusion, which nothing will ever shake me from: that, if you can extend the franchise, and place the constituencies generally on the same footing as those large constituencies I have mentioned, you will find their members voting for retrenchment, and you will at last have substantial and general economy in public expenditure. (Loud cheers.) I had eighty members voted with me for that motion, and 277 against it. There were only ten county members voted with me, and of these, six representing manufacturing constituencies, and but three were from agricultural districts. (Hear.) Why was it so? Upwards of one hundred county members voted against me. How was it? I will tell you. I shall be frank; I may be blamed for it; but it is right that we should speak out and speak the truth on this subject. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Never mind the Times.") The members who sat for those agricultural constituencies were all nominated by great families or great proprietors in their respective counties, and those great houses had an interest in keeping up expenditure by which they and their families profited. They would not vote for reduction of taxation, because they gained more by patronage than they would save by a reduction of taxation. (Shame.)

I tell you, that the surest step towards remedying the evil is by following in the path of Mr. Taylor in this town, and extending the freehold qualification. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Just in proportion as you can multiply the number of constituents will you have a chance of carrying out those reforms which my hon. friend desires to see established. (Hear, hear.) I do not stand here to advocate the extension of the 40s. suffrage as a perfect scheme. I have recorded my opinion in favour of the good old principle of giving every saxon household a vote. (Cheers.) That is the oldest franchise in this country. It is a thousand years old. The franchise which we come here to advocate—the 40s. freehold—is four or five hundred years old; but the household franchise is one thousand years old. Why, then, do I advocate Mr. Taylor's plan? Because it is a plan of doing for yourselves what I despair of Parliament doing for you. (Hear, hear.)

I would advise every man, not only in Birmingham, but everywhere else, and every woman who has a son, to do their utmost to qualify the male members of their family. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I advise it, as a matter of economy. It is not merely that there is an investment of money bringing a certain amount of interest. (Hear.) If all the men in this country would qualify for the counties, as I believe they might do within the next five years, they might so change the legislation of the country—they might so reform the wasteful extravagance of our Government—that I declare my belief of this on my honour, after long reflection on the subject; every head of a family, besides the 40s. a year which he received from his investment, might save another 40s. a year through the reduction in the price of articles required for daily subsistence. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried after addresses from Mr. Alderman Weston, Mr. Tomlin Smith, and Mr. J. Sturge, the latter gentleman observing that when the secretary told him that of the £19,000 received, he believed that £15,000 had been saved from the public-house, it was to him an irresistible argument in favour of the movement. (Cheers.) It possessed, in fact, so considerable an advantage, in a moral and social point of view, that he gave to it his cordial support. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright, in an eloquent speech, pointed out the defects of the present representative system, and moved the following resolution, which was carried *mem. con.*—

That, in order to promote the extension of freehold land societies, it is desirable that a general union of the friends of the freehold movement be formed, on which should devolve the duty of taking such steps as may appear necessary to spread information on the subject, and to encourage the formation of societies on sound principles.

On the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., the next resolution was carried, viz.:—

That this Conference requests that the committee of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society will consent to be the executive counsel of the Birmingham Freehold Land Union, with power to add to their number; and it recommends to the council to issue a publication, to be devoted expressly to the subject of freehold land societies and the extension of the forty-shilling freehold franchise, and to an exposition of the advantages which such securities are calculated to confer upon the now unfranchised classes, and upon the country at large.

The conference met again on Wednesday to settle some details of a practical nature in reference to the movement, when it agreed on the nomination of the Birmingham Society as committee of council for conducting and promoting the progress of the movement, and upon the establishment of a journal for the dissemination of information bearing on the subject.

**PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.**—The commencement of movements in different parts of the kingdom for a system of national unsectarian education is announced in the Manchester papers. The executive committee of the Lancashire Public School Association have resolved on inviting, from all parts of the kingdom, the chief friends of national unsectarian education to a conference in Manchester, on Wednesday, the 12th of December next. Scotland, Yorkshire, the midland counties, Liverpool, and London will each send its quota. The gentlemen assembled will meet and consult through the day in some central building; and will adjourn, in the evening, to a meeting, in the Free-Trade Hall, at which Messrs. Alexander Henry, M.P., William Brown, M.P., Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Joseph Hume, M.P., W. J. Fox, M.P., and J. A. Roebuck, M.P., are expected to attend.

## AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

On Saturday a meeting of the West Surrey United Association (Mr. Thomas Lyon Thurlow, the president, in the chair) was held at the White Hart Hotel, Guildford. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Drummond, M.P., Mr. Evelyn, M.P., Mr. Rowland Goldhawk, sen., Mr. Rowland Goldhawk, jun., Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Bonser, &c.

The chairman explained, that the meeting had been called for a twofold purpose—first, to consider whether it was advisable to continue the committee appointed about six months ago, for the purpose of watching the "Local Acts Assessment Bill," expected to be brought into Parliament by the Government; and, secondly, for the purpose of discussing the present disastrous condition of the agricultural interest, with a view to the adoption of some measures for its amelioration. He concurred in the opinions of those who thought it advisable to get rid of their local burdens, and he would briefly state his plan for effecting that object. Those which seemed to press most heavily upon the general industry were the Poor-rate in the country, and the window tax in the towns; and a new burden, in the shape of a tax to provide for extra-mural internments, would, if he mistook not, soon press them sore. The Poor-rate might be divided into three distinct kinds of payment—extraneous payments, permanent charges, and casual charges. The extraneous payments, including county rate, amounted to £1,866,721 per annum. The permanent charges consisted of the cost of the union houses, £970,988, and the charges for interest and instalments of workhouse loans repaid, £160,161, making a total of £2,997,870. The remainder was what he called casual charges, and consisted of the sum actually paid to the relief of the poor. Now, he would propose that the first two items, which together amounted to £2,997,870, should be placed upon the Consolidated Fund. That would give the agricultural interest considerable and immediate relief, and would leave the casual charges, the sum actually required for the relief of the poor, £5,049,615, to be defrayed according to the rating which now existed, or by a different and more equitable rating, to be decided upon hereafter by the Legislature. The tax upon windows in 1842 produced £1,664,052, and the estimated sum required for the purchase of ground for extramural internments, if it were to be provided on the proposed principle of a sinking fund, would require £200,000 a year; and these two sums, he should also propose, should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund, making a total so charged of £4,861,922, or say, in round numbers, £5,000,000. In order to meet this, he should first propose a reduction in the expense of collecting the revenue; secondly, a reduction in the general expenses of the country; and, thirdly, an import duty on all foreign products which did not now pay. He would exempt from this import duty the colonies, which, he regretted to say, were in as deplorable a condition, or worse, than the agriculturists themselves, instead of being, as they would be under proper management, an admirable and a natural outlet for our surplus population, and an excellent market for our manufactures. He had thrown out these hints for the purpose of breaking the ice; and he should conclude by claiming for every speaker a full and patient hearing.

After a pause,

The Chairman: Mr. Drummond, will you favour us with your opinions?

Mr. Drummond: I have no opinions to give you; I came here to learn yours.

Mr. Evelyn, M.P. (after another pause), remarked that as nobody seemed inclined at that moment to rise, he would take the opportunity of explaining that his definition of Protection was, "Fair play in competition." Competition might be unequal and yet perfectly fair. Surrey, for instance, might compete with Norfolk, and the competition, although it might be unequal, would be perfectly fair. (Hear, hear.) The agriculturists, however, now very justly complained that they had not only unequal, but unfair, competition to contend against. (Cheers.) With regard to the proposition of an import duty, he would say that he was convinced that some return to indirect taxation appeared to him inevitable; but, as he should like to go with a free and unfettered judgment to Parliament upon any question of that kind, he did not feel prepared just then to say how far it ought to be carried. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Drummond, M.P., felt very great awkwardness in saying anything, because he did not exactly know what the meeting was for. Aristocracies and crowns and thrones were all very well, and he was the last man in the world who would think of pulling down any man's privilege, but they must not forget that these distinctions were made for mankind, not that mankind was made for these distinctions. (Cheers.) And so, although the farmers were no doubt a valuable race, the labourers were much more so, and it was for the latter even more than for the former that he sought for protection, because he was long ago convinced that it would come to be a matter of life and death to them, and that was now really the fact of the case. He always sought to be as practical as possible, and he wanted to know now what was to be done? It was easy to make a fine speech and to talk of "the traitor Peel" and "thirty pieces of silver Peel," and such stuff—epithets which he had heard with regret at a meeting in that town, because they were excessively improper. The Government of every country was bound to protect its own subjects in a manner different from the way in which it would treat the subjects of another country. Let them love all mankind if they liked; but let them love their own countrymen better. (Cheers.) He had heard a good deal of "the untaxed foreigner," but he had travelled in almost all continental countries, from Archangel to Malta, and had never yet met with the animal. In every country the people complained as much of taxation as they did in England. Nobody, he believed, when they talked of import duties being put upon foreign produce, mean to tax the colonists any more. (Hear, hear.) What was the complaint of the colonies? Why, that the produce of those colonies was not admitted free into this country. It would, therefore, be nonsense to talk of putting duties upon them. He agreed that it was necessary that whatever was done should be done speedily; and he really and honestly was most anxious to hear from them what immediate measure could be adopted. He was very sorry they had continued the attacks upon Sir Robert Peel in the manner they had done—not that he was going to extenuate what Peel did. The fact was that the practical statesmen in the House of Commons were the band that sat at the back of Peel. No man (said the hon. member) fit to guide a party sits with us.—

Mr. Goldhawk: Except Sir Robert Peel, did you say?

Mr. Drummond: No; Sir Robert does not sit with us. He sits there (pointing to an imaginary gateway), and here sit we—the most important portion of the House beyond all doubt—but we do not happen to have the best heads amongst us. We cannot form a party. It is very fine to say, "Oh, I'm an independent member; I'm not tied to any party!" That's all stuff—you can do nothing as an independent member. It is not necessary you should pledge yourself body and soul, or sign a bond, but you must be avowedly connected with one party or another; and unless that party has a head, it is of no use whatever. With respect to the burden of the national debt, he said, supposing £3,000,000 were realised by an equalisation of the land-tax, and were employed in buying up stock at the market price, the effect would be that the funds would immediately rise, and that was equivalent to the interest on capital falling. A vast many tenant farmers, as well as landowners, had mortgages upon their crops, and borrowed capital, and they would then have less interest to pay. That would give them great and immediate relief. (Hear.) The hon. member concluded by reiterating that, whatever was done, it must be twofold in its operation; giving relief from the immediate pressure of taxation, and placing duties upon all articles of foreign produce. (Cheers.)

After some conversation the committee was re-appointed, with instructions, in addition to its original purpose, to take steps for the formation of a chamber of agriculture, on the plan of the chambers of commerce in commercial towns.

Mr. Robinson said, it seemed they were all agreed that Protection must be retained; and also, that no other relief would be adequate to their wants. He should move, therefore, that a humble address be prepared for signature, praying that her Majesty would be pleased immediately to dissolve Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Goldhawk cordially seconded the motion; but, after some discussion, eventually proposed that the petition (which he read) sent down from the central society in London should be adopted.

Mr. Holland seconded the motion.

Mr. Drummond: That petition is drawn up by George Frederick Young!

Mr. Goldhawk: It does not matter by whom it is drawn up, if we adopt it as our own.

Mr. Drummond: No, certainly not; but you will, if you adopt that, put yourselves into the hands of George Frederick Young, and make yourselves a cat's-paw to carry out his objects. You, calling yourselves a Conservative and Protectionist society, are adopting a measure which the head of your party in the House of Commons has said he will not sanction. What will be the practical end of this? Suppose Parliament was to be dissolved, and the Ministry turned out, who is to be your Minister? Except my friend, Mr. Goldhawk, I do not know a man in the three kingdoms. Of course, there is no sort of objection to presenting a petition to the Queen. It will go to the Secretary of State, and he will write back to acknowledge its receipt; but the Queen will never see it.

Mr. Goldhawk: Then pray, sir, what is your remedy? ("Oh, oh," from Mr. Drummond.) We have already petitioned both Lords and Commons in vain, and the next constitutional proceeding is that of memorialising the Queen to give the country an opportunity of returning men to Parliament who will accord with our views, and endeavour to restore Protection—an act of justice which we all concur in indispensable, and without which I can tell the honourable gentleman the interest of the debt will not long be paid.

Mr. Weller: Lord John Russell long ago told us to agitate; and, unless we do, I am afraid we shall get nothing.

Mr. Drummond: A gentleman has moved that we should return to a system of Protection—that is all very well; but this thing of Mr. Young's is a shipowner's petition, and it advocates that we shall have nothing brought in here except in British bottoms. It is against that the Canadas rebel; and, if we insist on that, we shall lose the colonies. Let us leave out any reference to the Navigation Laws.

Mr. Goldhawk: Will not their repeal lessen freights and increase our difficulties?

Mr. Drummond: Then you want to tax the colonies?

After some conversation it was agreed that Mr. Young's petition should be discarded, and that the committee should draw up a petition, simply insisting upon the necessity of a return to Protection.

**VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Birmingham on Monday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The Prince (who was accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Grey and the Hon. Colonel Gordon) left London by special train at nine o'clock, thus making the transit of 112 miles in the shortest time ever taken in the run from London to this town. His Royal Highness was received at the station by the Mayor (W. Lucy, Esq.); Mr. Alderman Thornton, the ex-Mayor; and by the Hon. Colonel Arbuthnot, the commanding officer of the district. Carriages were in attendance immediately, and the Prince at once proceeded to the exhibition of manufactures, where he was received by Mr. Westley Richards, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and by Mr. Alderman Geach. The Prince at once com-

menced a minute inspection of the various stalls, and the choice specimens they afforded. His Royal Highness expressed his surprise at the magnitude and splendour of the exhibition, which appeared very far to exceed his expectations. His Royal Highness manifested a great anxiety to inspect the exhibition in detail; but, after some two hours had been spent in the rooms, the Prince found that time would not allow of his taking more than a rapid glance at the different stalls. At half-past two o'clock the Prince left the Exhibition, having repeatedly expressed the high gratification he had experienced, and his regret that he had not allotted himself sufficient time to inspect the numerous works of art it contained. The national anthem was played as his Royal Highness quitted the hall, and the Prince bowed repeatedly to the hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who had been admitted at the same time that his Royal Highness was viewing the Exhibition. The Prince was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the people as the carriage passed through the streets on its way to the railway station; and, having partaken of lunch at the Queen's Hotel, his Royal Highness, at three o'clock, took his departure for town.

**LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.**—Mr. Hogg, the secretary of this union, having transmitted to the Earl of Ellesmere his report on its operations, with statistics of the various mechanics' institutions in the union, has received from his Lordship the following reply:—

Worsley, Nov. 3, 1849.  
Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd, and its enclosures on the subject of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions. It seems to me that, so far as the principles professed by its founders are concerned, they are essential towards the production of useful results, and equally so for the prevention of positive mischief. It is not very easy to draw and observe the line between rational occupation and mere amusement. I do not think the latter, though perfectly legitimate in its proper time and place, a legitimate object of mechanics' institutions; and a para-vite plant of this kind, if once encouraged, is very apt to flourish, to the prejudice of all other growths. I confess that, in another point of view, I find it very difficult to give my support to the institutions in question. I see evidence of a constant tendency to a departure from the rule usually professed at their foundation, which excludes the discussion of religion and politics. I am not in condition to interfere with or control the use of such support as in any shape I have once given, and I am not inclined in these matters to give my active assistance to the dissemination of any opinions but my own. I did give some trifling assistance to one in this country, and I was informed the other day by a gentleman that he had seen the walls plastered with the announcement of a lecture on popular representation. Now, if I had known that, of which I well knew the contrary, that this lecture was likely to be an eulogy on the House of Lords, I should have been sorry to show in some shape my utter disapproval of the introduction of such subjects. These dealings are not honest, and the trees in the garden of which all men may eat are really so numerous that there is no adequate temptation to transgression. As your union seems formed for the better direction of these societies in these and other matters, I can only wish it success, and I enclose a subscription of £5.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) EGBERTON ELLESMERE. Thomas Hogg, Esq., Manchester.

**DREADFUL FIRE AT CIRENCESTER.**—An alarming conflagration took place at about a quarter before six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Cirencester, on premises occupied by Mr. Daniel Thomas, hatter, Cricklade-street, and which could not be subdued until after the entire stock had been destroyed. Both Mr. Thomas and his wife were severely burnt, and, in consequence of the fierceness with which the flames raged, narrowly escaped with their lives. The disaster appears to have arisen from a spark falling from a candle upon some paper while Mr. Thomas was packing up a quantity of goods for Fairford Fair.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—THE INAUGURATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

For several days past all were on the *qui vive* to witness the inauguration of the President, Vice-President, and Professors of this great establishment, as well as to hear Sir Robert Kane deliver his opening address; and so great was this desire, that, upon the arrival of the officials on the dais, they were greeted by above 900 visitors, to whom tickets were issued for seats in the body of the Hall, and amongst whom were a considerable number of ladies.

Upon the dais were ranged the Corporation, with their several officers of state, the Presidents and Professors of the College in their rich costume; and when viewed from the end of the Hall, presented a truly gorgeous picture of the richest colour. Besides the Corporation and officers of the College, the dais also found ample accommodation for the chairmen and members of a committee appointed so far back as 1829, to commence agitation for the establishment of a Provincial College in Cork; and to whose untiring industry and perseverance the country is at this moment mainly indebted for the establishment of Provincial Colleges in Ireland.

Upon silence being obtained, the Mayor, Sir W. Lyons, rose, and announced that he was then ready to receive the declaration of the President. Upon which Sir Robert Kane descended from his elevated chair, and proceeded to the front of the dais, where he, in a most solemn manner, read his declaration, and made the first entry in the registering book of the college; to which his worship, as chief magistrate, put his signature, as well as for the Vice-President and each of the professors, who repeated the declaration. Upon the termination of which, Major N. L. Beamish came forward, as chairman of the "Cork College Committee," to present an address from that committee to Sir R. Kane, and give a detailed account of their proceedings, spread over a period of now nearly thirty years. The President was pleased to make a suitable answer, and to confess the pleasure it gave him to have to carry out those labours for which they so long and so ably contended.

Mr. Fagan, M.P., next came forward to move the names of a committee to aid and assist the Government in carrying out their wishes to establish a Botanical Garden and Model Farm in connexion with the College; and stated, that, so convinced was he of the practical good likely to arise from the course of education to be pursued in the College, that he had the pleasure of having one of his sons that day seated amongst them as one of the successful scholars of the Queen's College; and that he had two more, who, when the proper time arrived, should also be amongst them. This manly declaration, coming from a man of Mr. Fagan's known practical Catholicity in the south of Ireland, cannot fail in aiding to break down the opposition still made to those Colleges.

Mr. T. R. Sarsfield, High Sheriff, having seconded Mr. Fagan's resolution, and borne testimony to the good likely to arise from the course to be pursued in the College,

Sir R. Kane came forward, and read his address, which occupied nearly two hours, and was listened to with great respect, and elicited loud approbation when he came to speak of the marked attention that it was his fixed resolve should be paid to the moral conduct and education of the students sent into that College for educational purposes. And after paying a high compliment to the R. C. Dean of Residences, the Rev. W. O'Connor, P.P. of Courcy's Country, asked if a stronger proof of the Government's desire to have the moral and religious conduct of the students carefully watched, could be given, than by the appointment of one so many years resident amongst them, and well known for his practical piety. He next referred to the course of education, and announced that, so far from throwing the modern languages overboard, to the sole advancement of classic lore, that, as a commencement, an able and gifted professor of the French—now the language of diplomacy, of educated society, and the greater portion of Europe—had been appointed; and that education in the other modern languages would also be attended to. This declaration drew down great applause. (We regret that our limits will not allow us to give even a short analysis of this eloquent address.) The learned President sat down amidst enthusiastic applause, which was continued for several minutes. When silence was at length restored, he again rose, and said:—"I now declare the College open for public instruction, and that the Deans of the several faculties will, on to-morrow, open the several departments."

The Mayor then rose and expressed the high honour he felt as chief magistrate in taking part in the proceedings, and listening to the able and instructive address of the President. He congratulated the citizens on the establishment of that institution, at which their children might obtain a sound and useful education at their own doors, under the care and superintendence of their parents. He concluded by stating that the fears and suspicions which existed against the institution, on the score of morality and religion, would prove groundless.

This terminated the interesting proceedings of the day, and the vast assembly separated highly pleased with what had occurred.

At the conclusion of the meeting the company were shown through the interior of the beautiful building, each portion of which was so ably explained by Sir Thomas Deane, Woodward, and Deane, as well as by the contractor for the building, Mr. J. Butler. The work is executed in a masterly manner; but we must ask if it was part of the original design to leave the beautiful open-worked roofs of the Examination Hall and Library in their present unfinished state.

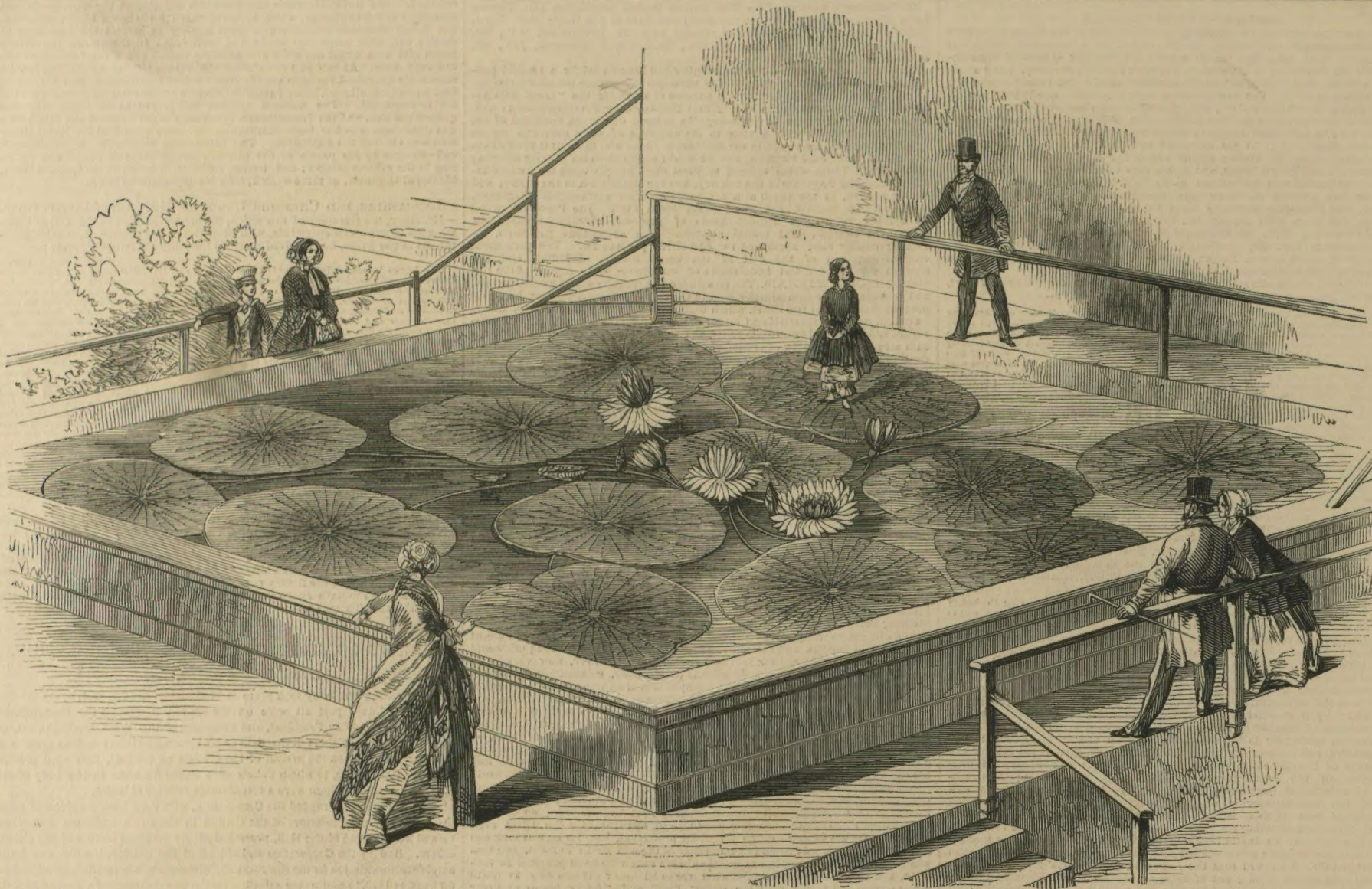
We add a few details of the architecture of the new College:—The style chosen by Sir Thomas Deane, the architect, is that of the Collegiate or Domestic architecture of the 15th century. One idea is strikingly obvious in the building; whether viewed in the whole or in detail, its adaptation to a given purpose, its appropriateness and fitness, are evident.

Passing through the entrance-porch, under the tower, you find a stone staircase leading to the top of the tower designed for astronomical purposes. Next to the staircase is the porter's lodge, at the commencement of the cloisters, whose united length amounts to 362 feet; and further on we come to the lecture-rooms for chemistry and natural philosophy, with the other requisite accommodation for both students and professors. Those various lecture-rooms, of which there are six, besides laboratory, are built to accommodate 1200 students.

Crossing over the archway of the entrance tower, we arrive at the Museum—two fine rooms, with lofty open timber roofs, and admirably lighted for their purpose. Descending from these rooms, we again reach the ground-floor, and on to the vestibule leading to the Library and Examination-hall. The Library is a noble room, but inferior to the Examination-hall. The height of the latter is 90 feet; width, 36 feet; and height in the centre of the roof, 56 feet. The roof resembling that of Westminster-hall, is what is termed in architecture an open one, with its trusses resting on stone corbels, and has all its details elaborately worked. The Hall is lighted by six richly traciced windows at each side, with one large window at the east end, over the gable of which, on the outside, stands the statue of her Majesty (presented to the building by its architect—an account of which, with a Sketch of the Inauguration, we gave in our Double Number on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to Cork).

Leaving the Examination-hall by the students' entrance, we come to the quadrangle—or, as it may be styled, the inner exterior of the College—the building extending on three sides, leaving the fourth open (we presume, for future extension). The quadrangle is laid with grass and walks, and extends 375 feet. The sides are thus occupied—west, by the lecture department; east, by residences of





THE GIGANTIC WATER-LILY (VICTORIA REGIA), IN FLOWER AT CHATSWORTH.

the President and Vice-President; and north, b, the Museum and entrance tower; the south being open.

#### THE GIGANTIC WATER-LILY (VICTORIA REGIA), AT CHATSWORTH.

The earliest public notice of the discovery of this extraordinary South American Water-lily was given by Dr. Pöppig in 1832, who, in his travels through Chili and Peru, records it as growing in the Agaripes, which are large branches of the river Amazon. Before this period, however, other botanical travellers had discovered it—as Haenk (a Spaniard), Bonpland (the companion and fellow-traveller of M. Humboldt), and D'Orbigny (a French botanist). This last gentleman furnished dried specimens of the leaves and flowers to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1828.

In 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk detected it growing in the river Berice, in British Guiana, where he was travelling (under the patronage of her Majesty's Government) on account of the Geographical Society of London. He had specimens collected, and drawings made on the spot, which were afterwards brought to this country, and from which the first full description and figure of this wonderful plant were published, the same year.

In 1846 the first seeds were introduced by Mr. Bridges to the Royal Gardens

at Kew, from which plants were raised; and from these growing plants, and Sir Robert Schomburgk's drawings, a series of fine plates were prepared by Sir William Hooker, and published in the *Botanical Magazine* for 1847.

The plant now growing at Chatsworth was received from Kew on Friday, August 3rd. It had then only four expanded leaves, and a fifth opened in the course of two days afterwards. The largest of these leaves was 5½ inches across, and about 16½ inches in circumference. The box in which the plant was enclosed when it came is 13½ inches square and 8 inches deep, and was, in every respect, large enough for the purpose.

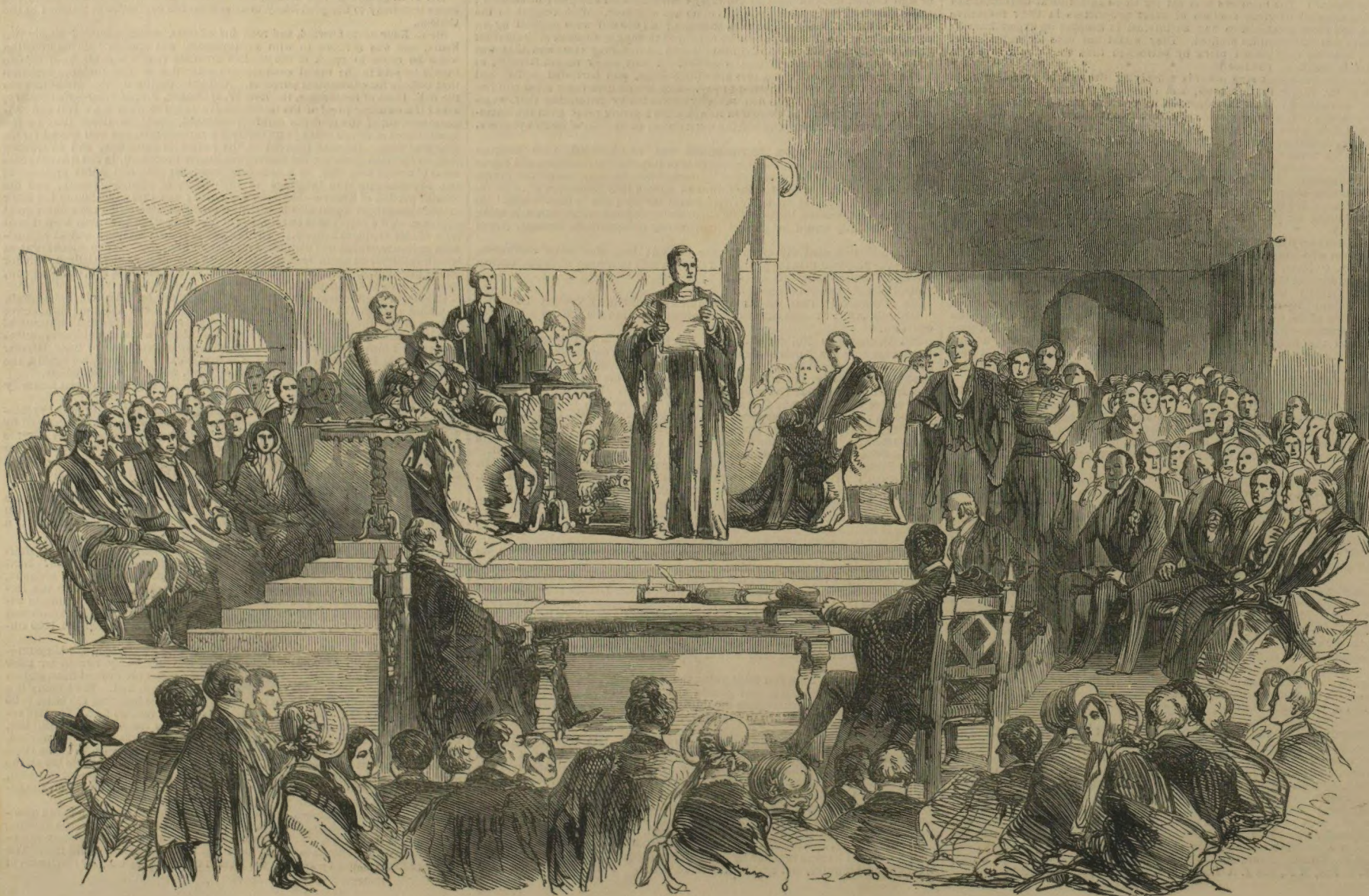
A tank (12 feet square, and 3 feet 4 inches deep) was prepared in one of the large stoves. About five cartloads of soil were placed in the centre of this; and, when the whole was filled up with water, and had become sufficiently warm, the plant was placed in the centre of the soil—this was on August the 10th. By the end of September 19 leaves had been formed, the largest of which measured 3 feet six inches in diameter, and nearly 11 feet in circumference—at which time it became necessary to enlarge the tank to double its former size, and even now the plant is much cramped, as the largest leaves measure 4 feet 11 inches in diameter, and nearly 14 feet in circumference. The construction of the leaves is also very peculiar, and the weight they are able to sustain is astonishing. An actual experiment (as represented in the Engraving) was tried at Chatsworth, by placing a young lady upon one of them, who was borne up for some time with perfect safety. The leaves are also (when separated) very heavy; and Mr. Bridges relates, that, on his discovery of the plant in Bolivia, he was very desirous to collect both leaves, flowers, and seed-vessels; these he had sus-

pected to poles, with small cord tied to their stalks. Two Indians—each taking on his shoulder an end of the pole—carried them into the town.

The first flower-bud made its appearance at Chatsworth on Thursday, November 1st, and expanded on Thursday, the 8th. The buds rise about six inches above the surface of the water, beginning to open in the evening; the flowers are then of the purest white, and measure about ten inches across; the following day, towards evening, they begin to exhibit a rich pink in the centre, and during the night they are fully expanded; the numerous outside petals being reflexed and spreading upon the surface of the water, whilst the fine pink centre is elevated nearly erect, altogether forming a most singular and beautiful object. After this expansion the whole of the petals assume a pinkish tint, and the flower gradually becomes flaccid, falls on one side upon the water, and, by the third evening, fades away. During their expansion, they emit a peculiar and pleasant fragrance, not unlike that of some kind of ripe fruit; but after the full expansion, on the second night, this is no longer discernible.

The seed-vessel is prickly, and, according to its original discoverers, grows to nearly the size of a child's head: the farinaceous seeds, of which it is full, are roasted by the natives of Guiana, and eaten as food; hence the plant has been called *water maize*, but more generally it is known in its native habitats by the name of *Irupé* or *Irupé*, literally water-platter, because the leaves resemble the broad dishes used in that country.

We have the gratification to add, that on Wednesday Mr. Paxton had the honour of presenting a leaf and flower of the above plant to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle.



INAUGURATION OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE CORK.—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.





LEAVING CHURCH.

THE above Engraving is from the design of Doega, a German artist, and represents a mother and child leaving a Roman Catholic Church. The mother is dipping her fingers in the vessel of "Holy Water," as is customary both on entering and leaving church in Roman Catholic countries. The subjoined lines show not the sectarian action, but the more universal spirit, of the composition.

## PIETY.

How charming is divine philosophy,  
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,  
But musical as is Apollo's lute.—*Comus.*

How sweet a thing is heavenly Piety,  
Not cold and rigid as fanatics deem,  
But warm as Love, and beautiful as Hope.

Prop of the weak—the crown of humbleness,  
The clue of doubt—the eye-sight of the blind,  
The heavenly robe and garniture of clay.

## MUSIC.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening of the season on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, of the above famed body of amateurs was a musical event of importance. This society has every claim to be considered as a national institution. It has now been in existence upwards of fifteen years, and much has been achieved to improve the national taste in this country by the talent, zeal, and industry of the working committees of the society. Last year, in obedience to the general expression of public opinion, it was felt that the time had arrived when a step was to be taken in advance to improve the execution of the works by the great writers of the sacred school; and in nominating Mr. Costa to the post of sole director of the performances, and by abandoning the previously existing confusion arising from the now obsolete system of a divided authority between conductor, leader, and organist, the Sacred Harmonic Society effected a complete revolution, the result of which has been to ensure a succession of the most finished interpretations of oratorios. Where formerly there existed wavering and uncertainty, there is confidence and precision; vociferation is no longer the substitute for vigour, and refined expression is allied with spirit and animation. The potent sway exercised by Costa ensures the most brilliant and delicate orchestration, and exacts from the vast body of chorists smoothness and uniform care in finish. The *El Dorado* of musical cravings—a perfect piano—is now heard, and the subtle thoughts and inner workings of a composer's score are thus adequately developed. With the imaginings of the master minds thus reverentially respected, how many treasures of the bright and beautiful in art have been discovered; what magnificent points, heretofore lost in the confusion of a scramble, are indicated, where a real sensitiveness of expression is made apparent, and the nicest gradations of time and tone are conscientiously and skilfully marked. Such choral singing as that last Monday in the oratorio of "Solomon" was a treat of the highest order. The chorus ending the first part, "May no rash intruder," was an instance of extreme delicacy; and the double chorus, "From the censer," beginning the second part, was an example of astounding power. In the soothing chorus first named, the balance preserved between the picturesque instrumentation and subdued voices was exquisitely

He that is crown'd with that supernal crown,  
Is Lord and Sovereign of himself and Fate;  
And Angels are his friends and ministers.

Clad in that raiment ever white and pure,  
The way-side mire is harmless to defile,  
And rudest storms sweep impotently by.

The pilgrim wandering amid crags and pits,  
Supported by that staff shall never fall,  
He smiles at peril, and defies the storm.

Shown by that clue, the doubtful path is clear  
The intricate snares and mazes of the world,  
Are all unlabrynth'd and bright as day.

Sweet Piety! divinest Piety!  
She has a soul capacious as the spheres—  
A heart as large as all humanity.

Who to his dwelling takes that visitant  
Has a perpetual solace in all pain—  
A friend and comforter in every grief.

The noblest domes, the haughtiest palaces,  
That know not her, have ever open gates  
Where misery may enter at her will.

But at the threshold of the poorest hut  
Where she sits smiling, sorrow passes by,  
And owns the spell that robs her of her sting.

† † † C.

managed by Costa. The play of the flutes, and soft imitations of the nightingale's chirpings by the stringed instruments, and luscious pianos of the trebles, presented a musical colouring as vivid as a stage picture: no printed regulation was capable of stopping the involuntary outbreak of the immense auditory for the encore of this choral gem. The colossal conception, gigantic grandeur, and magnificent proportions of the chorus, "From the censer," created overwhelming sensations of mingled awe and admiration; and difficult was it to refrain from the repetition. There are other chorusses of intense interest, such as "From the east unto the west," "Swell the full chorus," "Music, spread thy voice around," "Shake the dome," "Draw the tear," "Thus rolling surges rise," "Praise the Lord," and "The name of the wicked." Indeed, in no oratorio has the giant Handel been more grand and imposing in the exhibition of choral power and imagination; and it is always a matter of regret that his genius was trammelled, in the composition of "Solomon," by one of the dullest and weakest poems ever indited. The scenes in the first part, intended to depict conjugal happiness, are alternately absurd and tiresome; and the judgment scene, exhibiting Solomon's wisdom in the dispute between the two mothers, is so drearily treated by the poet, that the failure of the musician in the airs was inevitable. The visit of the Queen of Sheba, in the third part, Handel has chiefly treated chorally, thus escaping the poverty of invention in the book.

Miss M. Williams was allotted the whole of the music of "Solomon," which has been sometimes divided between a bass and a contralto. She sang the air, "What though I trace"—one of the redeeming melodies of the oratorio—charmingly; but in the declamatory recitatives, a vocalist of greater dramatic force might produce infinitely more effect; and we should have preferred Miss Birch in the soprano portions, although Miss A. Williams sang some bits with considerable skill. The feebleness of the airs and recitatives can only be relieved by the aid of first-rate vocal talent, and Miss Birch, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Phillips or Machin, would have improved the solos. Mr. Lockett's singing of the tenor solos of *Zadock* is beyond all praise. He rendered his ungrateful task pleasing, by his mellifluous voice, and by his clever execution of old-fashioned divisions and monotonous phrases. We would suggest to him to omit the *da capo* in the "See the tall palm"—once is quite enough of that air.

Mr. Costa was enthusiastically greeted on his entrance to take the *bâton*. The

overture, and symphony preceding the third part, were both finely played: the fugue in the former was as clear as crystal; and Barret and Nicholson, in the latter, gained great glory for their oboe *obligato* parts. Handel's "Messiah" is announced for the 30th instant.

## LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The playing of Ernst on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, was transcendently great. Warmed by the rapturous reception of the auditory, on his return from the Continent to fulfil an engagement for six of the London Wednesday Concerts, Ernst's displays were in his happiest vein; and when his nervous temperament is not affected, he is the greatest violinist of the age. Perhaps, in the poetry and passion of his style, Ernst has never been approached. He played twice: in the first part he executed his own fantasia on themes from Rossini's "Otello;" and in the second act, he performed his popular work, "The Carnival of Venice." Paganini, at his earliest advent, never created a greater sensation than Ernst on this occasion. The hall rang with reiterated plaudits, and exclamations of delight were irresistible in the middle of some exquisite trait of execution. Marvellous as were his fantastic and fanciful bravura passages in the "Carnival," the sentiment of his style was equally as penetrating in his adagios. The lament of *Desdemona*, particularly, and the lovely slow movement preceding the "Carnival" were most deliciously interpreted; it was often as if the human voice in sweetest accents was singing, so graceful and perfect is Ernst's cantabile. His *tours de force* quite electrified the players in the band as well as the amateurs. In the "Carnival" it was a series of mechanical prodigies—octaves, double and triple stops, staccato passages, arpeggi, leaps, compassing of tenths, and every imaginable and unimaginable intricacy being conquered with delightful crispness and justness of intonation. The ovations following his finished performances were deafening.

The scheme opened with a selection from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," Miss Dolby singing the two cavatinas of the *Page* charmingly, and Formes eliciting a decided encore in "Piff paff." The great German basso, who has now firm hold of the public, also was called upon, twice to sing Shield's time-honoured song of "The Wolf"—the apogee of every amateur bass voice—in which the distinct enunciation of Formes was an example to many native artists. Two



CRIME AND PUNISHMENT RESEMBLING THE MANNING TRAGEDY.—Probably the only instance on record, in the English calendar of a man and his wife being executed together for murder, is that of Michael Van Berghen, a foreigner, and Katherine his wife, who were both hanged, with their servant, in St. Smithfield, in 1700, for an affair of a similar character to that of the Mannings, committed not far from the same locality. Van Berghen and his wife kept a public-house on the Thames side, opposite Rotherhithe; their victim was a gentleman named Oliver Norris, who was entrapped into their house, and there abused and murdered by them. Their servant, one Gerard Dromelius, who assisted them, carried the body in a hamper to St. Katherine's, and threw it into a ditch. It was there found; and the horrid affair, ending in the trial and execution of the parties implicated, created great sensation at the period it occurred.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday the Bank authorities stopped several forged £10 and £5 notes purporting to be of the Bank of England. The £5 notes are numbered 23 534 and 24 334, U.D., dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 28th, 1847; signed J. Hawkes: the £10, No. V. K. 64,503, dated London, October 4th, 1848; signed J. Cann. They are well executed, but may at once be detected by wetting, when if a forgery the water-mark will instantly disappear. This test is recommended by the Bank.

A dispatch has been received at the Armoury House, Artillery-ground (City), addressed to the commanding officer, superseding, by order of her Majesty, twelve captains and nine lieutenants, and reducing all the sergeants to the ranks.

The President of the French Republic having received a report of the meritorious services rendered by medical men during the prevalence of the late fearful epidemic, has conferred the rank of officer of the legion of honour on Drs. Menier and Rostan, and the cross of that order on Dr. Stuart Cooper and twelve other physicians, in addition to honorary medals on a great number of citizens of all ranks, professions, and countries.

The 150 Hungarian hussars who fled to England, and were thence sent to Turkey, have not been permitted to land at Constantinople. Being in uniform, and without military passes, they were considered as deserters.

Letters from Schemnitz (Hungary) state that one of the officers of the garrison of Komorn has lately been executed in the city of Schemnitz, in direct violation of the terms of General Klapka's capitulation.

Since January, no less than 1619 sentences have been pronounced by the courts-martial sitting at Vienna.

At a recent meeting of the Winchester Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, it was resolved to raise subscriptions to defray the expenses of a public meeting, to which Sir Joshua Walsley, Mr. Thompson, and other able friends of the cause should be invited.

On Sunday last, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., President of Haileybury College, at the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and a numerous congregation, in aid of the funds of the schools which have been recently established for the purpose of maintaining and educating the orphans and necessitous children of commercial travellers. The appeal produced for the charity the sum of £58 10s.

The city of Hamburg will possess a public picture gallery in future; a wealthy gentleman (deceased), Mr. Hartwig Hesse, having bequeathed most part of his collection for that purpose, and other individuals having signified their intention of doing the same.

We are glad to report that a number of locomotives have just been ordered of the Messrs. Stephenson, of this town, for a railway in Peru, which will afford additional employment at those extensive works.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

The *Assemblée Nationale* announces that the grand apartments of the Palace of the Tuileries are being fitted out, at the request of the President of the Republic, who intends to give in them several balls during the winter.

The new journal, the *Times*, of Vienna, after having published a few numbers, has been suppressed by the military government for having deprecated the punishment of the bastinado being exercised towards private individuals.

It is understood that Mr. Baptist Noel has proceeded to Rome, with the view of operating with greater effect for the release of Dr. Achilli.

Several strawberries were gathered on Friday week in the open garden of a gentleman at Walton-on-Thames.

Twenty pounds have been received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be paid into the Exchequer. The Right Hon. gentleman has also received, from A. B. C., the first halves of Bank of England notes for £100, "to be placed to the credit of her Majesty's Exchequer."

Major-General Staveland, commanding her Majesty's forces at Hong-Kong, is appointed a member of the Executive Council of that island.

Latham Blacker, Esq., of Dublin, and for many years Solicitor of her Majesty's Customs for Ireland, has been appointed to the Solicitorship of Customs in London.

At the annual meeting of the Town-Council of York, on Friday week, Mr. Alderman Materson moved "that the portrait of Mr. George Hudson be removed from the Mansion-house." After some discussion, the motion was lost by 13 to 11.

In removing some old panelling at the south end of the grammar school at Norwich, a fine piscina has been discovered, which has been for years hidden. The style is early English, and the workmanship is extremely beautiful. It is very much obscured by the plaster and whitewash of former years, which are now in course of removal; and, when thoroughly cleansed from these relics of barbarism, it will be a most interesting object. The work of purification in the school has also disclosed several beautiful heads and foliage, &c., in the capitals of the arches.

At his rent-day, at Morpeth, on Wednesday last, William Lawson, Esq., of Longhirst, returned 10 per cent. to his tenantry.

The Earl of Eldon made a return of 10 per cent. to his numerous tenantry in the county of Durham assembled at Darlington on his Lordship's rent-days, Tuesday and Wednesday last.

In addition to the men at the Post-office who have been released from labour during a portion of Sunday, the clerks and porters at Messrs. Bretherton's coach-office, Birmingham, have also been allowed the same indulgence. A notice, was posted on the doors on Saturday, that the office would remain closed from ten until five o'clock.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Tuesday, the 20th inst., at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common law admission or his certificate of practice for the current year at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Monday, Nov. 19.

The new Emperor of Hayti, Faustin I., has resolved to support his throne by creating an aristocracy. He has accordingly created six princes, and 60 dukes, marquises, and barons. The creation of a new duke with the title of Trou-Bonbon, has excited much hilarity in the island.

The climate of California is doing its fatal work among the gold-seekers. The New York papers mention that one of the largest cargoes just sent out to that country from that city is composed solely of coffins! Mr. John Mace, the undertaker, being the shipper.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company have contributed an additional sum of £100 (making £200) in aid of the funds of the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, towards the completion of the model establishment, Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

An extensive ship-yard has been destroyed by fire at Somerset, Massachusetts; loss, 40,000 dollars.

A letter has been presented to the United States consul at Kingston (Jamaica), soliciting him to urge upon his Government the establishment of a regular mail between that port and the United States. It was numerously signed by Jamaica merchants.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (Sir H. Ward) has granted an amnesty to all persons concerned in the late insurrection, three alone excepted, on account of the prominent part they took in the attempt to overturn the Government.

The *Tribune des Peuples*, one of the most violent of the Democratic Socialist Paris journals, has announced its intention of discontinuing its publication for the present.

The cholera is still gradually declining at Marseilles. On the 8th there were only five deaths.

Captain George R. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, succeeds to the family baronetcy by the death of his brother, the late Rear-Admiral.

Mr. Squier, United States chargé d'affaires to Central America, has discovered the ruins of another ancient city, buried, or nearly so, beneath a forest, about 150 miles from Leon. He describes the ruins as far surpassing in architectural grandeur those of Palenque.

There were 109 deaths the last week in October at New Orleans by yellow fever.

The steam-propeller *Globe* lately went down in Lake Erie, near Buffalo, with a cargo on board worth 110,000 dollars; no lives lost.

6,000 dollars have been subscribed in New Orleans towards making a survey for a railroad at Tehuantepec, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A serious fire occurred recently at Cincinnati (United States), which destroyed an entire block of buildings, known as the Museum-buildings. Loss, about 60,000 dollars.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Orphan Working School, on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the general body of governors of that institution, at their half-yearly meeting on the 28th inst., to have an extra election in January next for the admission of 20 additional children. They will receive 40 more during the year 1850 at the usual periods.

The weather in the Lake (Cumberland) district for several days past has been unusually stormy—rain, hail, and sleet almost incessantly; and for the chief part of the past week all the mountains in view from Keswick have been completely covered with snow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "Y. Z." £300, and will pay the amount into the Exchequer.

A morbid curiosity concerning a brother and sister assassins, who were executed lately at Madrid, having shown itself among the lower orders, a French engraver thought to make a good speculation by exposing their portraits for sale, but the political chief ordered these portraits to be seized and burnt.

It is proposed to raise a fund for the erection of a church, as a thank-offering, in the parish of Lambeth. The district of the parish for which the church is designed has a population of 22,000, with church accommodation for less than 3000.

The Marquis of Anglesey has instructed the agent of his Irish estates, A. W. Rutherford, Esq., to allow all his tenants 20 per cent. this year upon their rent, and to expend £300 annually henceforth in improvements on his Lordship's Carlingford property, which is under £6000 per annum.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Florence."—The very beautiful and appropriate box of Cartou Pierre, in which the new Chess-men are inclosed, is by Mr. Joseph L. Williams, the well-known decorative artist.

"Schachspiel."—In the case submitted, A. must undoubtedly take the Pawn with his Queen. See the laws of Chess, p. 13 of the "Chess-player's Text-Book."

"Amateur." Liverpool.—The Problem No. 302 cannot be solved as you propose; if it could, there would certainly be nothing very "difficult" or very "admirable" in its composition.

"Brutus." Chard.—Your opponent was bound to take the Pawn with his Kt.

"Bellary."—The last is somewhat too obvious, and the diagram needlessly encumbered with men.

"G. M."—Not having quitted his hold of the Queen, A. was at liberty to move her elsewhere.

"J. T. L." Newport.—Much too easy.

"H. A. K." York.—The last is extremely neat, and deserves a diagram.

"Omicron."—1. Will our Correspondent favour us with a corrected version of the problem alluded to, which appeared in the November number of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, and of which, as then printed, he disclaimed the paternity? 2. With respect to the beautiful little stratagem No. 301, we must repeat that the only correct solution submitted to us is that of the author, as given in our last Number.

"Philo-Chess." Manchester.—We regret to say the report is true; the able and respected Secretary of the Liverpool Chess-club, Mr. Spreckley, is on the point of quitting England, to take up his abode, for some years at least, among the Pagodas and Pagodas of the "Celestial" Empire. To the amateurs of Liverpool, his loss is irreparable.

Solutions by "A Member of the Lurgan Chess-club," "Derevon," "Egomet," "Ashbury," "P. G. R.," "Otho," "Carlo Folero," "Brutus," "Pencuick," "John Jones," "Bellary," "Abendon," "Mr. Pips," "M. B. R.," "Carlisle C. C.," "Carrioca," "H. W.," "G. P.," "F. R. S.," "Eliza," "Carlisle C. C.," "W. G. W.," "M. P.," "D. D.," "M. V.," "G. E. S.," "J. L. S.," "V. T. M.," "G. S.," "L. C. L.," are wrong.

\*\* A host of communications remain unanswered, from want of room, until next week.

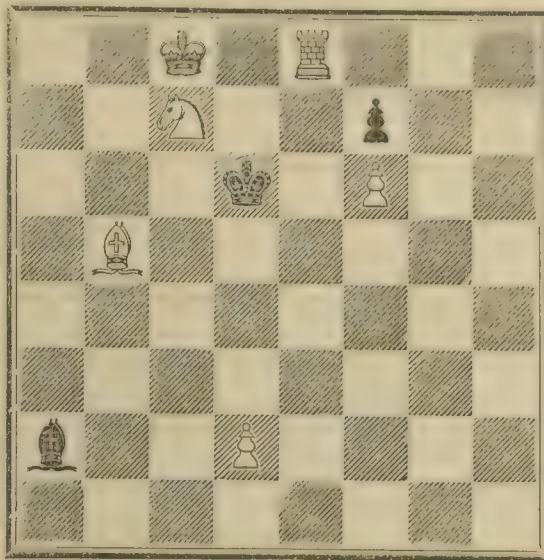
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 303.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes B (ch)	K takes B (best)	3. R to K Kt 7th	Anything
2. R to Q B 7th	Any thing, say K takes Kt	4. P to Kt 4th (ch)	R takes P
		5. P takes R—Mate.	

## PROBLEM NO. 304.

By Mr. JELLCOB, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. G. W. MEDLEY. (Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. G. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. G. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	15. K B takes Q P	Q B takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes B (b)	Q takes B (ch)
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt takes P	17. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
4. P takes P	Q Kt to K B 2d	18. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq
5. P to K B 4th	K Kt to K R 3d	19. K R to Q Kt sq (e)	Kt takes Q B P
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K R 3d	20. B to Q 5th	Kt takes Q R
7. Q B to K 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	21. R takes Kt (d)	Kt to K R 3d (e)
8. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	22. R to K sq	K R takes P
9. P to K B 5th	K to R sq	23. B to K 6th	K R to K B 3d
10. Castles	B takes Q Kt	24. B to Q 5th	K R to Q Kt 3d
11. P takes B	Q to K 2d	25. R to K 7th	K R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
12. P to her 3d	K Kt to his 5th	26. K to B 2d (f)	Q R to Kt 7th (ch)
13. Q B to Q 4th (a)	P to Q B 4th		
14. Q B to K 3d	P to Q 4th		

(a) Q B to K B 4th looks promising; but, by replying with P to Q Kt 4th, Black in that case gets a fine attacking position.  
(b) If he had taken the Kt with his K B, Black must have won at least a Pawn.  
(c) The loss of a Rook for a Kt was inevitable.  
(d) It would, perhaps, have been better for him to take R with K R, and then the other Kt with his Bishop, as Black must have lost time in bringing the Kt back into play again.  
(e) This wins a valuable Pawn.  
(f) Evidently played without consideration.

Slight skirmish, in which Mr. Staunton gives his Q's Rook to an Amateur of the St. George's Club.

(Remove Black's Q Rook from the board.)

(Q Kt P Gambit.)

BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K 5th (c)	K to his sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	12. Castles	K Kt to K 2d (d)
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	13. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	14. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3d
5. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. Q to K B 3d	K R to B sq
6. P to Q 4th	Q Kt takes P	16. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
7. Kt takes P (a)	Q Kt to K 3d	17. Q takes K R P	P to her B 3d
8. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	18. Q to K B 7th (ch)	R takes Q
9. B takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq (b)	19. P takes R (ch)	K to Q 2d (e)
10. B to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 3d	20. P Queens, and wins.	

(a) Black would have got a fine game also by taking Kt with Kt, and then playing Q to K 4th.

(b) If he had moved the King to any other square, Black must have gained a piece; and if he had taken the B, Black's attack would have been still more embarrassing, for suppose—

BLACK. WHITE.  
9. Q to her 5th (ch) K takes B  
10. P to K 5th (ch) K to his 2d  
11. B to K Kt 5th (ch) K Kt to B 3d  
12. P to K 5th BLACK. WHITE.  
12. P to K 5th K B to Q Kt 3d  
13. Castles R to K B sq  
14. K to K sq, with a winning game.

(c) Threatening a terrible check with the Q at K B 3d.  
(d) Poor White has no good move.  
(e) If to B sq, the B of course mates.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

47. P to K Kt 3d 46. B to Q R 3d.

London to play.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 497.—By C. E. RANKEN, of Oxford.

White: K at his R 5th, R at Q 8th, B at K 4th, Kt at K 6th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K B 3d.

Black: K at his B 2d, Ps at K B 5th and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 498.—By the Same.

White: K at his B 2d, B at Q B 3d and 4th, Kt at K Kt 3d.

Black: K at his Kt 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—At the usual Friday meeting of this Club, a communication from Mr. G. S. Spreckley, honorary secretary, was read, announcing his early departure for China, and relinquishing, in consequence, his honourable position in the society. At the suggestion of several members, it was agreed to present Mr. Spreckley with a set of large ivory chessmen (of the pattern designed by Mr. Staunton), as a mark of the general esteem and appreciation of his successful endeavours, during a number of years, to raise the Club to the high position which it now occupies. A subscription was then entered into by the gentlemen present, the amount from each being limited, in order to allow the whole of the members to participate in the testimonial.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An improved system of communication, in conjunction with the Midland Railway, has, by order of the directors, come into operation upon this company's line, as regards transit east and west during the present month. Reduced charges have been made for season tickets between London, Ilford, Tottenham, and intermediate stations; and an alteration in the general rates and charges, which has for some time engaged the consideration of the new directors, is to come into operation with the beginning of December.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS AND NORTH-WESTERN JUNCTION.—There were no fewer than 44 tenders sent in for the formation of this company's line lying between the Lea cut canal and Blackwall, and the difference between the highest and the lowest tender was no less than £16,000.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—On Saturday the first of the great tubes of the Britannia-bridge was finally lowered down again by a 3-ft. fall to its permanent bed of plates and rollers, the operation for effecting a junction with the tube on land having occupied about three weeks. The hydraulic presses and lifting apparatus are now being removed from the Anglesea to the Carnarvon-shire shore, in order to raise the next tube as soon as it is floated to the piers; an operation which, weather and tide permitting, will take place on the 3d of next month. The processes connected with this magnificent work have now been carried on for several months both by day and night, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Clark, the acting engineer, Mr. L. Clark, the resident engineer, and Messrs. Forster and Wild; and, from the strenuous exertions made, there appears to be little doubt but that the first line of tubes will be opened for traffic on the 1st of March next.

CALEDONIAN AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—Various conferences have been held between a deputation of the Edinburgh and Glasgow directors and the Committee of Investigation lately appointed by the shareholders of the Caledonian Railway, with a view to the amalgamation of these companies. The result is that the above parties have agreed that amalgamation, in fair terms, would be mutually beneficial. In the meantime, and to keep matters open, it has been agreed to give the necessary parliamentary notices for a bill to sanction the amalgamation. When the terms of the amalgamation are further matured, the shareholders of both companies will be respectively convened to give their opinion on the expediency of this amalgamation.

RAILWAY GUARDS.—The Railway Guards' Protection Society now consists of 400 members, and branches of it are established at the principal termini.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—We understand that George Leeman, Esq., has been appointed chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow has forwarded the handsome donation of one hundred guineas to the treasurer of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in aid of the funds of that useful institution.

POLICE CHANGES.—It is rumoured that Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, Commissioner of the City Police, is to succeed Sir Charles Rowan as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Charles being about to retire, from the delicate state of his health.

## OPENING OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.

It is a curious fact in the history of Railways, that, one or two years before the application to Parliament for the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, a prospectus was printed in the *Norwich Mercury* for the formation of a Norfolk and Suffolk Railway Company; though the project had no reference to the application of steam, but simply to the laying down of tram-ways, and the use of horse power. The proposal was, however, met by the denial of the utility of railways, and an assertion of the sufficiency of land and sea carriage. "What," says the editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, "would our correspondent have said had he lived to know, not that a railroad with horses power had given way before a far mightier force, but that even now the tradesmen of Norwich, although they and their goods are transferred from hence to the metropolis at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour—yet that rate is not equal to their desires, although any one can start at half-past ten, and reach London, by Cambridge, by three o'clock. Yet such was the opinion of that day; and that it was held to be a sound one, was seen in the death of the project at that time."

Projects for Railways in the Eastern District slept for nine years, when, in 1834, was started a proposal which ultimately led to the formation of the Eastern Counties line from London to Colchester, where the Eastern Union Company was formed to connect Ipswich with Colchester and with Bury. This has subsequently been extended to Norwich; and a few weeks (Dec. 1), it is stated, will enable those who either prefer or require to travel by this line, to avail themselves of the route by Ipswich.

Wednesday, the 7th instant, was the day fixed for the opening of the portion of the line from Norwich to Ipswich. There was evidently a strong local feeling in the event: it was felt to be "a Norwich line." Old St. Peter pealed forth his bells as soon as the train of empty carriages arrived from Ipswich—which was greeted by salutes of guns—shortly before nine o'clock. The weather was anything but genial: still there was a very large assemblage of invited company. The Station was decorated, the Norwich arms being placed over the principal entrance, and the rotunda hung with a number of gay banners.

At 13 minutes past 11 the train of 15 carriages, with 550 persons, left the Station, drawn by the engine "Goliath," amidst loud cheers and the playing of the National Anthem. The train proceeded steadily through the cutting which runs through the Peasfields, thence across the five-arch viaduct over the Norfolk line and the river Yare, into the deep Marshland cutting. Galsbor village and church and Roman encampment were next passed; and thence the line to Dunston-bridge lies through a richly-wooded country, and next through the valley of Shotesham, with, on the left, and in the eastern distance, the woods of Forlingham and Bixley filling the horizon. At Fordingham, a triumphal arch of evergreens and flowers was erected. Hapton church soon appeared in the distance, Tasburgh cutting was passed, and the train rolled on through Thurston work and bridge. Forneet next appeared; again, by cutting, bridge, and embankment, Moulton-bridge was reached, and Tivetshall, the property of the Earl of Orford, where there was a festive welcome. In a few minutes Buryton was arrived at, and next the Diss Station, which stands on high ground, nearly a mile from the town. Here terminates the Eastern Union Railway in Norfolk; Diss touching upon the borders of Suffolk.

The line from Diss, for a considerable distance, takes a straight direction, and the train soon steamed rapidly over Framham Bog, which proved an obstinate "engineering difficulty" in the formation of the railway, though it is now firm and hard. It is, however, dull, sombre, unenlivening, and stands in sad contradiction to the lively and cheerful prospects which present themselves in other portions of the line, as it progresses onward towards Stowmarket.

The Mellis Station, built to afford a communication with the neighbouring town of Eye, two or three miles to the left, was next reached. At Mellis is one of the finest village-greens in England.

From Mellis to Fressingfield the same flat country prevails on either side, with Thornham Hall on the left, embosomed in noble woods of elm and oak. The village of Gillingham lies upon the right. Shortly beyond, the road takes a slight incline, followed by Fressingfield embankment, leading to Fressingfield Station, nine miles from Diss. The village of Bacton is distant only a few miles, as also Cotton.

To Fressingfield succeeds Newton cutting, one of the deepest excavations upon the line, thirty-two feet in height. After passing through a further portion of the parish of Newton, Haughley was reached—a junction station, the lines from Ipswich, Bury, and Norwich meeting here. Immediately on quitting Haughley, the undulating character of the line disappears, and a series of curves commence, which do not cease until Stowmarket Station is reached.

The prospect, especially on the left of the line, is here very pleasing. The river Gipping, navigable by the Stowmarket navigation from hence to Ipswich, may be seen. The line also skirts a large hop-ground, while the tall chimneys of the Stowmarket brewery, from which manufactory issues a beautiful "pale ale," now running a tilt in the East India markets with the beverages of Bass and Hodgson, and the numerous lofty cowls and gables of malt-houses, give liveliness to the prospect.

The Stowmarket station is of brick, in the Elizabethan style, from the designs of Mr. Barnes, architect to the company. The distance from Stowmarket to Ipswich is about 12 miles, and Bury St. Edmunds 14½.

At Stowmarket terminated the opening trip on Wednesday. The town is situated at the confluence of two branches of the river Gipping, on the road from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmunds.

At Needham Market, about three miles distant, is the next station, which we have engraved: it is an Elizabethan building, substantially constructed of red and white Suffolk bricks, the string-courses and cornices being of Caen stone, and the roofs covered with fancy tiles in patterns, and ornamental ridge crest. The centre portion contains the booking-office, which communicates on either side with a passengers' waiting-room, forming the ground story of the wings, the upper story being appropriated as a residence for the station-master and head-porter, and approached by a staircase in each tower. The gateways at the ends are for the express of passengers from the up and down trains. The platforms, which are roofed in the whole length, are connected by a passage-way below the line, thereby avoiding the danger of crossing on the level. Mr. Frederick Barnes, of Ipswich, is the architect of this very pleasing structure, as well as of the other stations on the line.

At Stowmarket, the Norwich train was met by that from Ipswich, bringing 600 visitors and several directors to meet the Mayor, and return with him to Norwich. The two trains being joined, the travellers once again set their faces eastward, impelled by the "City of Norwich" and the "Ipswich" engines; and they reached Norwich at a quarter past four o'clock, the journey from Stowmarket having occupied exactly two hours, travelling often at the rate of above thirty miles an hour.

The train to Norwich consisted of thirty carriages, and brought upwards of 1100 persons, and extend d from the station nearly to the second bridge. The weather throughout continued to be cold and wet, and immediately on its arrival the lady travellers departed for their residences. The larger number of the gentlemen immediately proceeded to

## THE DINNER AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

The preparations here recalled the olden festivities. The dais was occupied by a cross-table, in the centre of which sat the president (the Mayor of Norwich), supported on the left by the Marquis of Douro, M.P., and the Earl of Orford; and on the right by J. C. Cobbold, Esq. (the Chairman on the



## OPENING OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.



THE NEEDHAM-MARKET STATION.

gentlemen in the company. Four tables occupied the centre arch, and one on each other aisle. On the pillars on one side were suspended the City arms, and two banners, one inscribed "Bignold," and the other "Cobbold," in silver on a blue ground. The Corporation flags were tastefully placed at the back of the orchestra, while across the back in the front was a large inscription, "Speed, safety, and economy." Flags of all nations hung suspended from each pillar. The orchestra was occupied by a wind instrument band, and in the front were the principal singers. The Hall had a very brilliant appearance.

At about half past five, the crier, by the sound of his bell, proclaimed the dinner to be ready, and the Mayor took his presidential seat. The dinner, served by Mr. John Durrant, was excellent and liberal; all the sweets being made by Mrs. Durrant, at the Norfolk.

At the conclusion of dinner "Non nobis Domine" was sung; and on the removal of the cloth, the health of the Queen was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by the customary loyal and patriotic toasts; "The Duke of Wellington and the British Army" being responded to by the Marquis of Douro; his Lordship observing, "Gentlemen, I think that those words which I see before me are highly applicable to and in accordance with those principles on which the Duke of Wellington commanded the army in the service of his country; for I believe he was always alive to the danger of running off the rails—he felt that if he once got off the line his progress would not only be impeded, but he would lose the confidence of his country, which he always enjoyed." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Canon Wodehouse, in replying to the toast of "The Bishop and

Clergy of the Diocese," remarked that he recollected, in the year 1811, he took his first journey on a locomotive engine, made by a person named Flintoff, who obtained a patent for his invention. He travelled upon this locomotive on the day of the first experiment; and he believed he was the second person who had ever travelled upon a locomotive in this country.

The Mayor then prefaced by an address, detailing the origin of the railway, "The health of Mr. Cobbold, and success to the Eastern Union Railway," which was drunk with three times three cheers.

Mr. Cobbold, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, responded to the toast in an address, glancing at the difficulties the company had encountered in completing this railway; the course not only of the old turnpike road, but the line laid down before turnpike roads were invented, or acts of Parliament thought of—the line laid down by the Romans from the ancient capital of Essex, the Roman station of Colchester to the city of Norwich, through the country of the Iceni. Another point in Mr. Cobbold's address was a felicitous allusion to the Duke of Wellington as "Director-in-Chief of the lines of Torres Vedras," which was received with enthusiastic cheering. The worthy speaker concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Bignold, the Mayor, which was drunk with loud cheers; and that gentleman having thanked the company, proposed "The members for the City of Norwich" (drunk with loud cheers), to which the Marquis of Douro replied, and concluded by proposing the health of the Sheriff of Norwich. The Sheriff having returned thanks, the Mayor next gave "The health of the Earl of Orford and the owners of the land through which the

line passes." Lord Orford thanked the company, and proposed "The Directors of the Eastern Union Railway." Mr. Grayston returned thanks, and proposed "The health of Mr. Hardcastle, M.P. for Colchester;" followed by "Mr. Bruft, and the executive officers of the Company," and "Mr. Hardy," for which these gentlemen severally returned thanks.

The Mayor then stated that although there were five or six toasts upon the lists, he was compelled to omit them all except one—"The Ladies"—which he then proposed, and immediately after left the room, followed by the principal portion of the company.

The dinner was by subscription and by ticket, and was given in compliment to the liberal manner in which the Mayor had made advances to the company to complete the line, of which he is a director.

The Ball was one of the most brilliant which had graced the Assembly-rooms for very many years. The visitors began to arrive about nine o'clock, and were received by the Mayor, the lady of the Rev. Samuel Bignold, the Sheriff, and Mrs. Chamberlin. There was an orchestra provided in each room, and dancing was kept up until morning.

On this evening may be said to have terminated the civic hospitalities of the year—a year as replete with events of local interest, as exciting, important, and impressive, greater perhaps than any which have occurred (with one exception, the 10th of March, last year) for many a day.

The report whence we have condensed these descriptive details fills seven large columns of the *Norwich Mercury* of Saturday last.



THE DINNER IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.





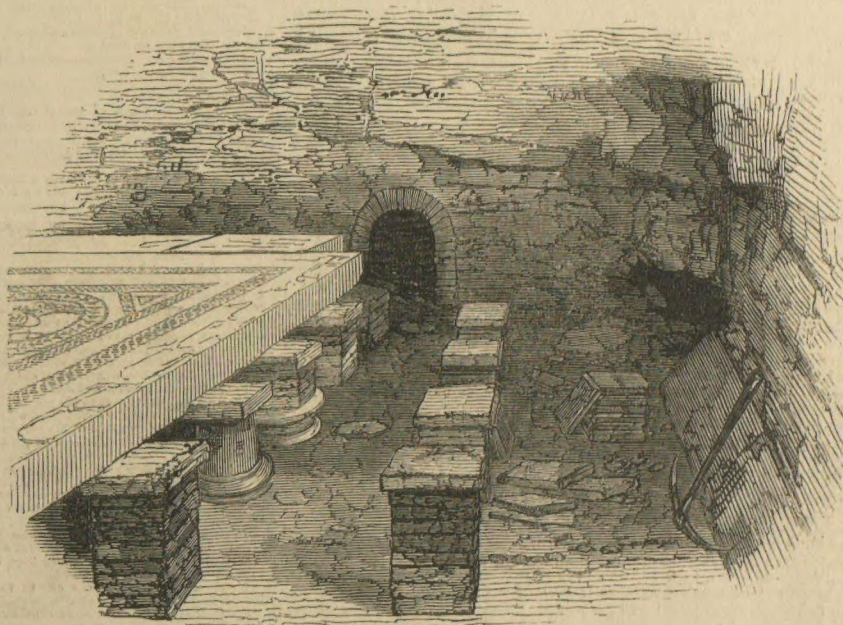
BIRMINGHAM AND SHREWSBURY RAILWAY.—VIADUCT ACROSS THE SEVERN AT SHREWSBURY.

#### OPENING OF THE SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

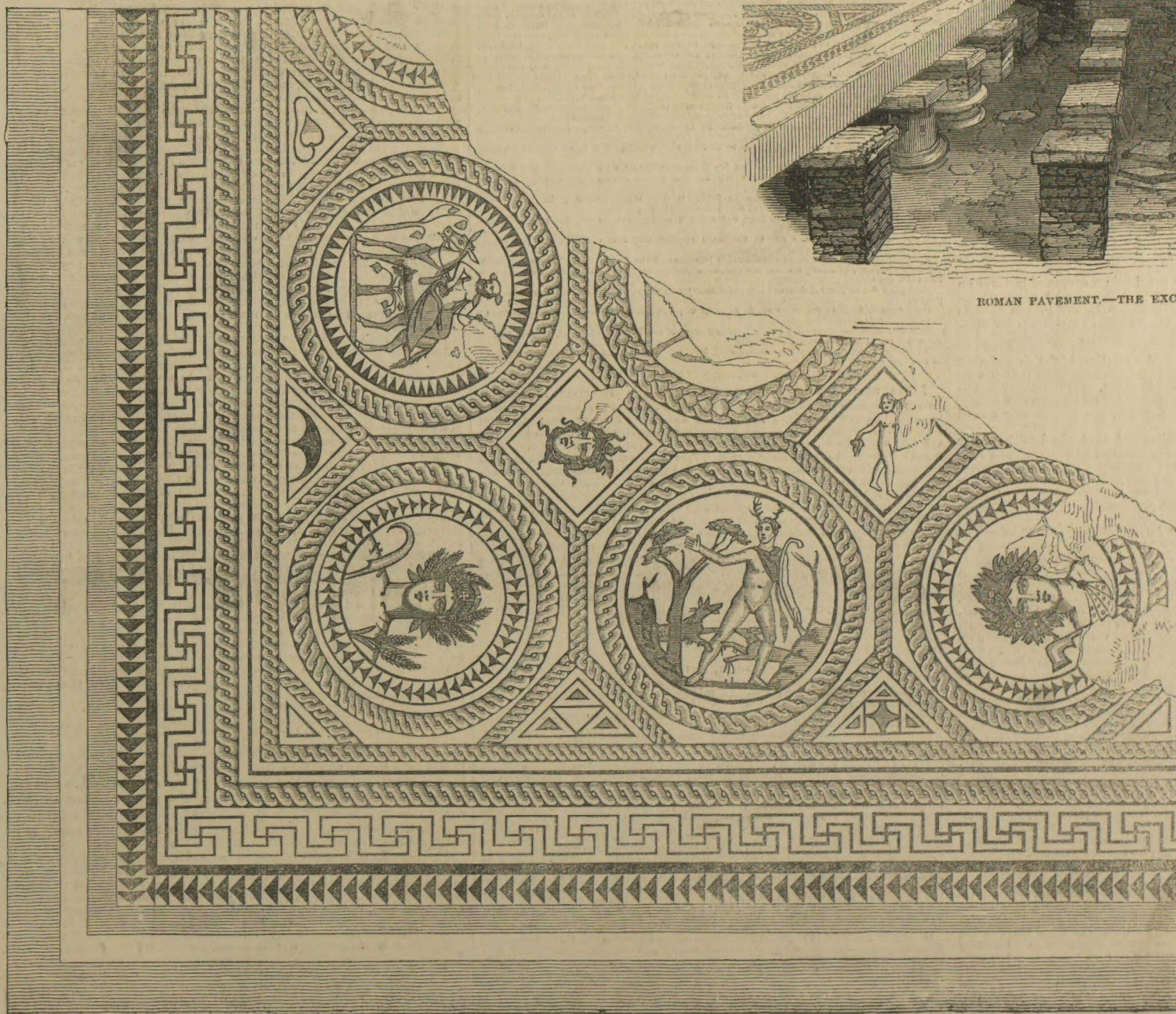
On Monday last, this new line of railway was opened with a train of upwards of fifty carriages, accompanied by a fine band of music, and decorated with a profusion of flags and banners.

The train left Shrewsbury at about half-past eight o'clock. It was joined by a considerable number of passengers both at Upton Magna and Walcot, and a large posse of Wellingtonians filled in at that populous town, where the train was received with a volley of cheers, the station and public buildings streaming with flags. Accumulated hundreds joined the train at Oakengates, where a considerable stoppage was required; after which the long body of carriages entered the tunnel, at a slow rate, and was about five minutes in its transitory eclipse. The excavations on both sides of the tunnel, through rock and shale, show the immensity of labour in this part of the line, independent of the construction of

the tunnel itself. The rate of the train, from its great weight and length, where there was a slight ascent in the incline, was necessarily slow—with the two powerful and splendid engines, Salopian and Wrekin (and another, we believe, added a portion of the way); but we approached Shifnal at a better rate; and here, as we advanced, the view of the town on the flanks of the elevated archway, with the flower-gardens of the houses coming up to and abutting on the masonry of the viaduct, presented a singularly beautiful and pleasant scene of active life, excited by the novelty of the occasion. The Shift-



ROMAN PAVEMENT.—THE EXCAVATION.



ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nal Station is an extremely neat and tasteful edifice, light and commodious, and was resplendent with flags; and from this town was derived another considerable addition to the passenger-train, in a number of gentlemen and ladies, as well as other humbler and well-dressed classes. The sub-stations of Albrighton and Codsall are pretty edifices; the former being the centre of several other villages, and a considerable population.

At Wolverhampton the crowds of people to receive the train were immense; and it had to thread its way up to the temporary platform amid the cheers of the people, the pealing bells, and rolling drums, &c. of the band—a most glorious and animated scene. It is the first instance of a railway coming up into the large, flourishing, and populous town of Wolverhampton—the rising Birmingham of Staffordshire, and was an object of interest and *ad id* in proportion.

The train having poured out its living load, the engines "Salopian" and "Wrekin" were sent to take in water for the return steam, and then speed off with a similar load of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, including several of the chief corporators of that town, to Shrewsbury, and bring the same back again before the Salopians returned.

Meanwhile, the Shrewsbury corporation proceeded, as they best could, to Birmingham, where Prince Albert had arrived: the spirit of the town was of course astir; but the Exhibition of Arts had been closed for the day. It being made known, however, that the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury had come to Birmingham by the new line, the Exhibition was politely re-opened for their especial convenience. After viewing the display of arts, the Mayor and his associates returned to Wolverhampton, where refreshments had been provided for them at the Swan Inn.

The station-house of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line, at Wolverhampton, is an elegant structure, from what may be seen of it in its present unfinished state, and occupies one of the most prominent situations of the town, being an opposite corner at the bottom of Queen-street,



(Continued on page 500.)



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**JOHN GEORGE, Silk-mercer,** 192, Regent-street, begs to acquaint his numerous friends and the public, that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his STOCK of Glace and Figured Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Linens, Shawls, Mantles, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dresses for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately. Every article in the Stock has been marked in plain figures, at a great reduction, so as to enable the public to purchase at a bargain. He ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the principle upon which this sale will be conducted.—192, Regent-street, nearly opposite Conduit-street, Oct. 16, 1849.

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MRS. FRANCES ELIZABETH BENTINCK LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from page 334.)  
Bishop of London read the prayers and psalms; the Rev. A. Borradaile, the Holy Scriptures; and the children from the school in Old Pye-street sang the Old Hundredth.

After the ceremony, the procession re-formed; and, headed by the Bishop, directed its course towards Besborough-gardens, to the site of the second new church, which is as nearly as possible opposite Vauxhall-bridge. This church will be erected at the sole expense of Archdeacon Bentinck; and the foundation-stone was laid, in the presence of a vast body of spectators, by Mrs. Bentinck, assisted by Lord R. Grosvenor.

The ceremony and prayers were very nearly those which had been adopted in the former instance; and as Mrs. Bentinck was announced to lay the first stone, the Lord Bishop of London addressed the assembly, observing that he believed this to be a single instance in which, in a parish, on the same day, the foundation-stones of two Houses of God were laid. This was a single instance, he must say again, in which in one parish there were two houses dedicated to God, either built or building by the munificence of individuals. His Lordship then alluded to the rapid increase of the population of the district, and to its spiritual destitution, and in meeting this deficiency, to the exertions of the venerable body of the ministers of the Most High, and the efforts of the Westminster Spiritual Aid Fund Society, as well as to the gentlemen who had given the site.

The Rev. Mr. Borradaile read the inscription on the stone, in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—

The first stone of this Church, intended to be erected at the sole expense of the Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon and Prebendary of Westminster, was laid, on the 8th November, 1849, by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Bentinck (C. J. Bloomfield, D.D., being at the time Bishop of the diocese); the Rev. John Jennings, M.A., Rector of St. John's; and the Rev. A. Borradaile, M.A., Perpetual Curate of the district; Mr. John L. Pearson being architect, and Messrs. Geo. Smith and Jacob Appleford the builders; and to be dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Mrs. Bentinck then advanced and proceeded to lay the stone, &c., in the usual form, at the same time repeating the words prescribed by the formula for the day:—

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay the foundation-stone of this church, now building to the honour and glory of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, to be known as the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westminster, for ever. Amen.

The children and persons assembled then sang the Hundredth Psalm. The elegant trowel with which Mrs. Bentinck laid the mortar on the stone was then presented to her; and, on the suggestion of Lord Robert Grosvenor, five hearty cheers were given for the lady.

In the course of the afternoon, a plentiful dinner was given to the children of the parochial schools, in the Horseferry-road Free School.

#### THE NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

THE appointment of Mr. Milman, the distinguished poet, to the Deanery of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Llandaff, has given great satisfaction to others than the usual admirers of the bestowal of patronage by the present administration. It is altogether a well-earned recognition of literary talent, and is understood to have been conferred principally at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Milman's career, as a poet and historical writer, extends over upwards of thirty years; and the leading incidents of this period will, doubtless, be interesting to our readers.

The Very Reverend Henry Hart Milman is a native of London, and was born February 10, 1791. He is the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, who, having attained high eminence in the medical profession, was appointed physician to King George III., and was created a Baronet in 1800. Sir Francis was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and President of the College of Physicians in 1780. He married Frances, the only child of William Hart, Esq., of Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, by whom he has left three sons, Sir William George Milman, the present Baronet, of Levaton; Major-General F. Miles Milman; and, thirdly, the subject of the present memoir.

Mr. Milman received his early education at the well-known academy of Dr. Charles Burney, at Greenwich; thence he removed to Eton, where he remained about nine years. In the year 1810 he went to Oxford, and entered at Brasen-nose College. At the University he obtained the greatest number of prizes ever remembered to have fallen to the lot of one individual. One of these was for English verse, one for Latin verse, and a third and fourth for English and Latin essays; while he was distinguished for the first honours in the examinations.

In 1815 Mr. Milman became a Fellow of Brasen-nose College. His scholastic pre-eminence did not remain long unrecognised. In 1817 Mr. Milman entered into holy orders; and in the same year was conferred upon him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University—an office held for five years, but the Professor is customarily re-elected for the same term. In 1824 Mr. Milman married Mary Anne, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Cockall, and has issue four sons.

Mr. Milman first appeared as an author in 1817, when was published his play of "Fazio"—written, we believe, before the author entered into orders. It is founded on a story quoted in the *Annual Register* for 1795, from the "Varieties of Literature," and is an attempt at reviving our old national drama, with greater simplicity of plot. The poetry is of high order, and abounds in passages of chastened beauty; yet, though written with some view to the stage, it lacked dramatic spirit to ensure it great popularity as an acting play. It was represented at Bath and in London, but entirely without the author's concurrence. At Covent-garden Theatre it was received with considerable favour, though principally by means of the beautiful pathos of Miss O'Neill, in the heroine. Nevertheless, the interest of the plot induces managers occasionally to revive the representation of "Fazio" at more than one of our metropolitan minor theatres, of late years remarkable for their able performance of the regular drama.

In the spring of 1818 appeared Mr. Milman's next work, "Samor, Lord of the Bright City," an heroic poem, in twelve books; celebrating the defeat and expulsion of the Saxon invaders from this country, with the re-establishment of the British monarchy—results which, unfortunately, run counter to the truth of history. The hero is a Briton chief, the Lord of Gloucester, or the Bright City; the story of Vortigern and Rowena is one of the leading incidents; and Hengist and Horsa, and Caswallon, the mountain chief, and his lovely daughter, are prominent characters. Of the poem an able analysis appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, in which, after much censure, the writer allows "There is scarcely a page of the book (of 374 pages) which does not testify that the author is a poet of no ordinary powers; every one exhibits some beautiful expression, some pathetic turn, some original thought, or some striking image."

The introduction of the hero of the poem is nobly wrought. "Nothing," says the Reviewer, "can be more happy in conception and execution—the language and metre have a solemn and placid dignity, without effort, involution, or glitter—the ideas are correspondent, and the precise effect is produced which was intended, of impressing us from the first moment with a lofty idea of Samor:—"

As 'mid the fabled Libyan bridal stood  
Percuss in stern tranquillity of wrath,  
Half stood, half floated on his ample plumes,  
On swelling, while the bright face on his shield  
Look'd into stone the raging fray: so rose,  
But with no magic arms, wearing alone  
Th' appalling and control of his firm look,  
The solemn indignation of his brow,  
The Briton Samor: at his rising awe  
Went forth, and all the riotous hall was mute;  
But like untroubled summer waters flow'd  
His speech, and courtly reverence smoothed its tone.

In 1820 appeared Mr. Milman's "Fall of Jerusalem," a dramatic poem, taking Josephus for the groundwork, though the events of a considerable time are compressed into a period of about thirty-six hours. Its great feature is a happy



THE VERY REVEREND HENRY HART MILMAN, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

substitution of the fulfilment of prophecy for the ancient government of destiny. The characters are nobly and powerfully conceived; and to show how ably the poet has availed himself of his rich materials, we may quote his description of the Temple, which is almost literally in the words of the Jewish historian:—

It stands before us  
A mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles.  
The very sun, as though he worshipp'd there,  
Lingers upon the gilded cedar roofs,  
And down the long and branching porticoes;  
On every flowery sculptured capital  
Glitters the homage of his parting beams.

This work was followed by the author's dramatic poems of "Anne Boleyn," the "Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar," published at comparatively short intervals; in each of which the events of history are adhered to as far as compatible, and the remainder filled up by the poet's art, always subservient to the interests of religion and piety. A remarkable coincidence in the several circumstances of the "Martyr of Antioch" with Mr. Lockhart's Roman story of "Valerius," led to a charge of plagiarism, to which Mr. Milman replied by the assurance that the poem was written, and had been seen by friends, before the publication of the prose work.

To the above works of elevated poetry are to be added Mr. Milman's prize poems, and other minor pieces, including "Hymns for Church Service." One of the most popular of these pieces is "The Slave Ship," founded upon the case of the *Rodeur*, mentioned by Lord Lansdowne, in which the slaves and crew were, with one exception, afflicted with a dreadful ophthalmia.

Mr. Milman's poems and dramas have been collected, and republished in three volumes. His prose works are "A History of Christianity, from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," 3 vols.; and a "History of the Jews," 3 vols., written for Mr. Murray's "Family Library," and published in 1830. To these must be added the author's laboriously annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in which are embodied the remarks of M. Guizot, with those of Wenck, a German commentator, and numerous original illustrations and corrections, published in twelve volumes, in 1838. In this labour Mr. Milman has not spared rebuke of the "solemn sneer" of Gibbon, and his defective account of the progress of the Christian faith. "Christianity alone," says the reverend editor, "receives no embellishment from the magic of Gibbon's language; his imagination is dead to its moral dignity; it is kept down by a general tone of jealous disparagement, or neutralised by a painfully elaborated exposition of its darker and degenerate periods. \* \* \* The glories of Christianity, in short, touch on no chord in the heart of the writer; his imagination remains unkindled; his words, though they maintain their stately and measured march, have become cool, argumentative, and inanimate."

Mr. Milman, besides producing the above works, has been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, the journal which, some thirty years ago, spared no pains to lay bare the defects of his early poems. These belong to a school of highly-wrought poetry, which still has its admirers, in spite of the utilitarian chill of much versification of the present day.

Our mention of Mr. Milman's clerical position left him in possession of the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, whence he removed to that of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and subsequently received a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey. Thence he has just been appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's, the revenues of which are £2000 per annum; it having been lately arranged that the Deanery should not in future, as hitherto, be held by the Bishop of Llandaff. Mr. Milman's promotion has given rise to another appointment interesting to the lovers of literature—that of Mr. Careton, of the British Museum, the recent editor of the "Ignatian Epistles," to the vacant canonry of Westminster.

The reverend gentleman preached an eloquent sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the morning of Thanksgiving Day.

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FIRE AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 331.)